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Statistics Section

Crop Production

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Release:
September 9, 1960
3:00 P.M. (E. D. T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

Corn is estimated at 4,182 million bushels, 2 percent more than forecast on August 1, 4 percent below last year, but 28 percent more than the 10-year average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,368 million bushels, 21 percent more than last year and 25 percent more than average.

Oats production, at 1,178 million bushels, is 1 percent more than August 1, 10 percent more than last year but 10 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 591 million bushels, 10 percent more than August 1, 2 percent more than last year and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the average.

Soybeans for Beans are estimated at 566 million bushels, 3 percent more than the August 1 forecast, 5 percent more than last year's crop, and slightly more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 10-year average.

Peanut production is estimated at 1,688 million pounds, 6 percent more than both last year and average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 172 million cwt., 2 percent below the season's first forecast on August 1, 4 percent more than last year, and 10 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 109 million bushels, 10 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average.

Peach production at 74 million bushels is about the same as last year and 19 percent above average.

Egg production estimated at 4,765 million eggs for August is about the same as last year and 13 percent more than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (9-60)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (in Thousands)				
	: Average:		% Indi-	: cated		: Indicated		
	: 1949-58:		1959	: Sept. 1, 1949-58		1959	Aug. 1, 1960	
	: :	: 1960 1/	: 1960 1/	: 1960 1/	: 1960 1/	: 1960 1/	: 1960 1/	
Corn, all	bu. :	41.6	51.5	50.0	3,270,642	4,361,170	4,111,954	4,182,467
Wheat, all	" :	19.0	21.3	25.8	1,092,071	1,128,151	1,361,968	1,367,711
Winter	" :	20.2	22.8	27.4	833,697	923,449	1,116,610	1,116,610
All spring	" :	15.8	16.4	20.5	258,374	204,702	245,358	251,101
Durum	" :	13.1	17.0	20.7	27,063	20,682	32,716	35,592
Other spring	" :	16.2	16.3	20.4	231,310	184,020	212,642	215,509
Oats	" :	35.7	37.7	43.0	1,302,996	1,073,982	1,166,617	1,178,085
Barley	" :	28.1	27.9	30.0	334,266	420,191	410,967	414,922
Rye	" :	13.7	15.1	19.7	23,164	21,495	31,084	31,084
Flaxseed	" :	8.4	7.3	8.9	38,076	22,709	28,419	29,937
Rice	100 lb. bag :	2/2,680	2/3,349	2/3,294	48,358	53,122	52,964	52,547
Sorghum grain	bu. :	22.6	37.2	38.7	261,000	579,178	538,885	590,613
Cotton	bale :	2/ 345	2/ 462	2/ 451	13,710	14,558	14,471	14,581
Hay, all	ton :	1.48	1.62	1.68	109,699	112,764	115,280	117,005
Hay, wild	" :	.81	.78	.89	10,714	8,911	10,518	10,564
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.16	2.25	2.31	53,996	64,739	66,262	66,817
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.44	1.53	1.59	25,496	22,128	22,218	22,869
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.07	1.20	1.10	5,453	4,377	3,848	3,992
Beans, dry edible	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	2/1,132	2/1,233	2/1,233	16,784	18,212	17,392	17,713	
Peas, dry field	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	2/1,156	2/1,458	2/1,080	3,112	4,375	2,752	2,732	
Soybeans for beans	bu. :	21.3	24.0	24.0	361,270	537,895	547,933	566,336
Peanuts 4/	lb. :	951	1,096	1,207	1,591,648	1,592,295	1,626,070	1,688,075
Potatoes:	cwt.:							
Winter	" :	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,114	3,114
Early spring	" :	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287	3,287
Late spring	" :	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212	28,212
Early summer	" :	98.6	124.1	134.7	12,461	14,277	15,003	15,091
Late summer	" :	161.3	187.7	184.6	33,178	33,519	31,794	31,768
Fall	" :	171.6	182.2	181.1	155,598	164,778	174,856	171,609
Total	" :	158.3	175.2	176.4	233,419	243,281	256,266	253,081
Sweetpotatoes	" :	56.5	68.0	64.3	19,302	18,703	14,297	14,885
Tobacco	lb. :	1,683	1,563	1,652	2,066,155	1,797,087	1,867,271	1,894,826
Sugarcane for sugar	:							
and seed	ton :	22.8	22.9	24.4	6,933	7,318	7,744	8,173
Sugar beets	" :	16.0	18.8	17.7	12,642	17,015	16,845	16,638
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 265	2/ 361	2/ 295	34	31	23	20
Hops	lb. :	1,510	1,619	1,608	48,273	53,600	46,471	47,105
Pasture	pct.:	5/ 74	5/ 78	5/ 81	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweet-clover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)					
	Average		1959	Indicated		
	1949-58			Aug. 1,	Sept. 1, 1960	1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 112,456	2/ 121,787	109,400	109,220	
Peaches	"	2/ 62,528	2/ 74,339	73,614	74,460	
Pears	"	2/ 29,981	2/ 30,191	27,181	26,406	
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,886	3,139	3,120	3,072	
Cherries	"	2/ 222	2/ 215	196	196	
Apricots	"	2/ 195	230	238	237	
Cranberries	bbl.	999	1,237	---	1,288	
Pecans	lb.	150,062	143,500	181,600	185,200	

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	Condition September 1					
	Average		1958	1959	1960	
	1949-58					
Oranges	pct.	71	67	69	69	
	:					
Grapefruit	"	57	62	67	76	
	:					
Lemons	"	73	76	74	57	
	:					

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS			
	Average		1959	1960	Average		1959
	1949-58				1949-58		1960
	: Million	Million	Million				
	: pounds	pounds	pounds				
July	: 11,382	11,158	11,219	4,502	4,983	5,014	
	:						
August	: 10,466	10,243	10,330	4,214	4,787	4,765	
	:						
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	: 85,213	87,166	87,999	41,005	42,995	42,106	
	:						

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1960

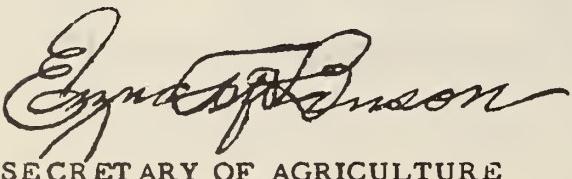
Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA
ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1959	1960	1960 pct.
	1949-58			of 1959
	: Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	: 79,083	84,609	83,680	98.9
Wheat, all	: 58,700	53,024	52,995	99.9
Winter	: 41,712	40,523	40,723	100.5
All spring	: 16,987	12,501	12,272	98.2
Durum	: 2,110	1,220	1,718	140.8
Other spring	: 14,877	11,281	10,554	93.6
Oats	: 36,686	28,496	27,393	96.1
Barley	: 11,815	15,074	13,883	92.1
Rye	: 1,676	1,428	1,576	110.4
Flaxseed	: 4,580	3,132	3,364	107.4
Sorghum grain	: 10,718	15,575	15,276	98.1
Rice	: 1,835	1,586	1,595	100.6
Cotton	: 19,969	15,090	15,531	102.9
Hay, all	: 74,200	69,404	69,571	100.2
Hay, wild	: 13,281	11,449	11,901	103.9
Hay, alfalfa	: 24,917	28,740	28,970	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	: 17,718	14,500	14,378	99.2
Hay, lespedeza	: 5,063	3,644	3,643	100.0
Beans, dry edible	: 1,488	1,477	1,437	97.3
Peas, dry field	: 272	300	253	84.3
Soybeans for beans	: 16,820	22,428	23,596	105.2
Peanuts 2/	: 1,695	1,453	1,398	96.2
Potatoes:				
Winter	: 27	26	21	78.3
Early spring	: 25	26	29	111.7
Late spring	: 184	138	153	111.0
Early summer	: 128	115	112	97.4
Late summer	: 208	179	172	96.3
Fall	: 908	905	948	104.8
Total	: 1,480	1,388	1,434	103.3
Sweetpotatoes	: 344	275	232	84.2
Tobacco	: 1,513	1,150	1,147	99.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	: 307	319	336	105.1
Sugar beets	: 788	905	938	103.6
Broomcorn	: 265	170	138	81.2
Hops	: 32	33	29	88.5

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



Lyndon B. Johnson
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

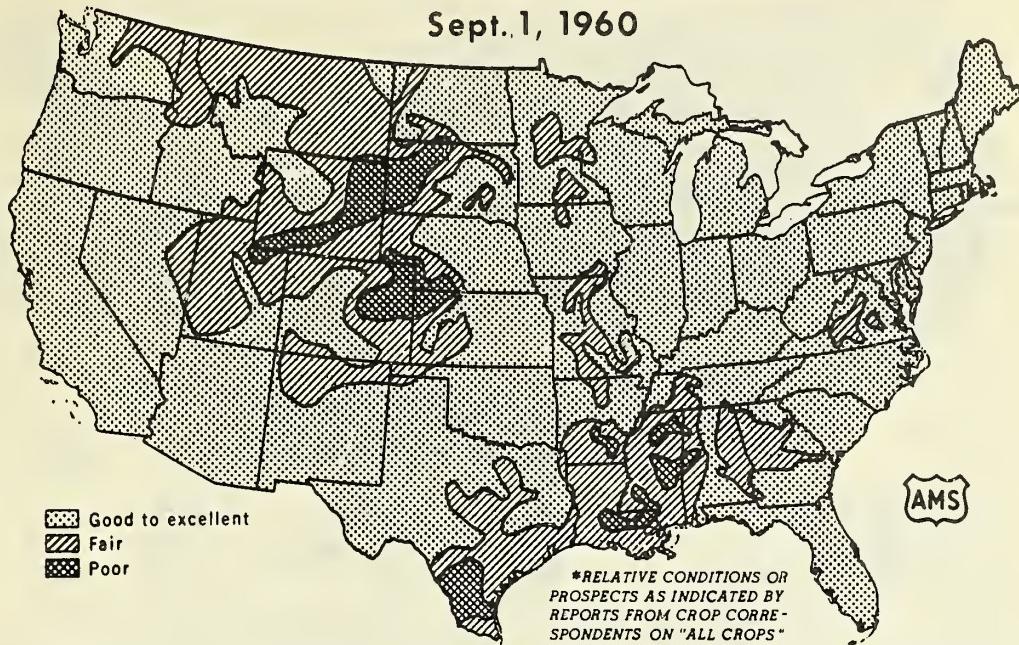
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FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1960

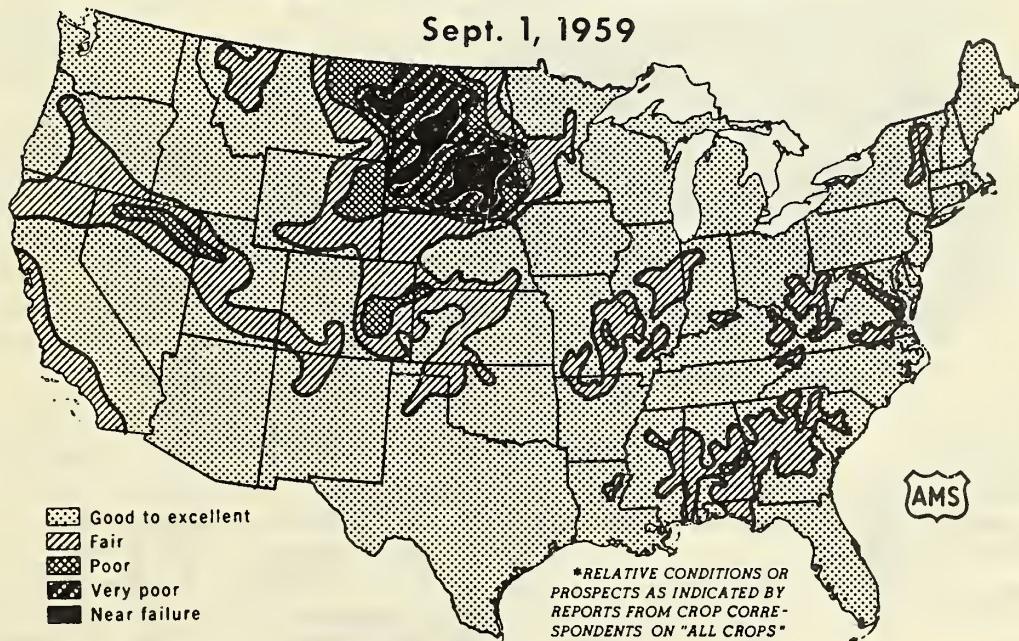


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FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1959

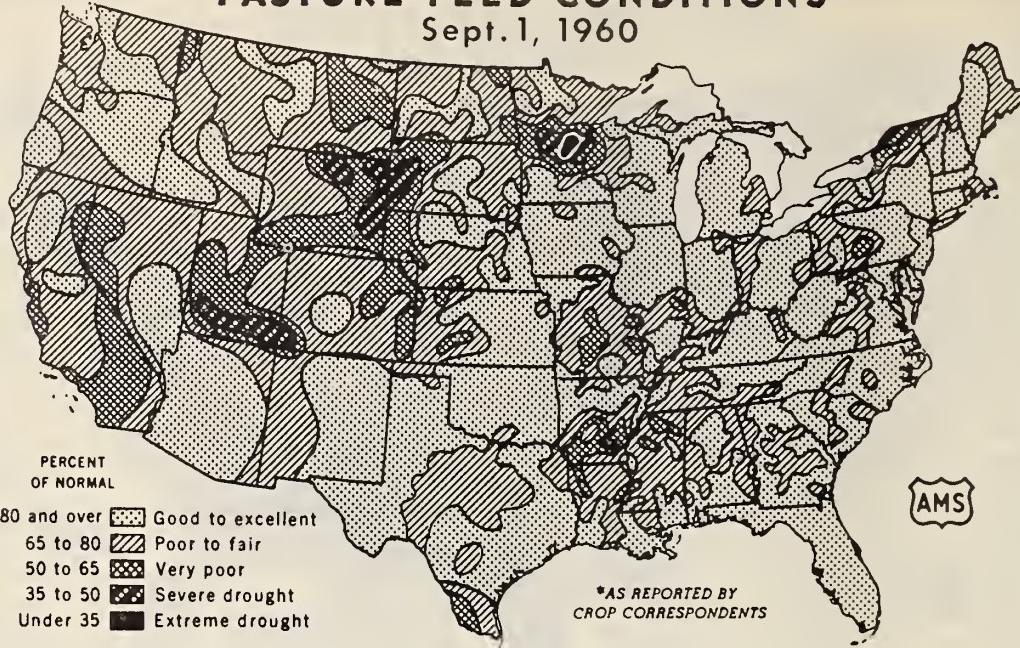


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1960



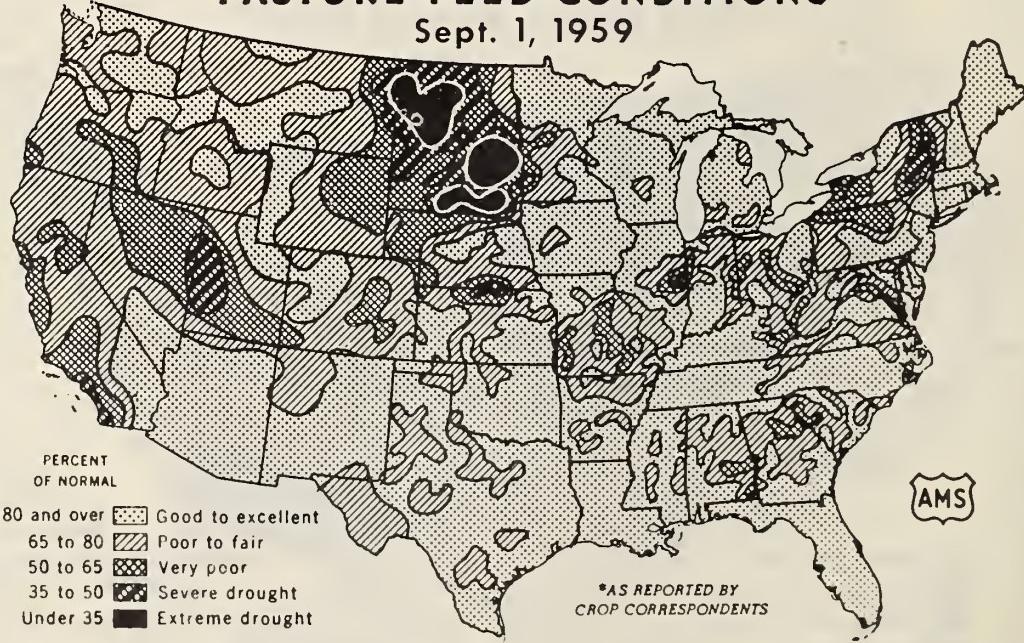
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1959



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7453-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

A record total crop production now seems likely as most major crops registered gains during the past month.

Based on September 1 estimates, the production index for all crops edged upward to 120, to widen the margin over the former record of 118 for the 1958 and 1959 crop seasons. The feed grain and oil crop group indexes increased substantially during the month, while hay and forage, cotton, and tobacco showed slight advances. The food grain, vegetable, and sugar crop indexes were unchanged from a month ago.

The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops advanced to 140, second only to the 143 in 1958 and well above the 135 of 1959. Record yields per acre are indicated for sorghum grain, peanuts and tobacco while the dry bean yield ties the record set last year.

Total feed grain tonnage now looks to be only about 2 percent below last year, as sorghum prospects increased substantially during August and corn, oats and barley showed modest increases. A 4.2 billion bushel corn crop is now in prospect, about 2 percent above a month ago, but 4 percent below the record production last year. Late July and August rains boosted corn prospects in the Southeast, particularly on the later plantings. Mid-August weather was cooler than usual in the Corn Belt, and maturity continues to lag the usual progress to pose a serious threat of damage from an early frost. Sorghum grain prospects brightened considerably as yields pushed to record or near-record levels in nearly all States. Production of 591 million bushels is only 3 percent below the record of 1958 which was harvested from nearly 1½ million more acres. Oat production is a tenth larger than the small 1959 crop, and barley production is 1 percent lower than last year but about a fourth above average.

Food grain production about a fifth above last year seems virtually assured as harvest of wheat, the major food grain, moved into the final stages in the most northern areas. Spring wheat made a modest gain during August as precipitation was sufficient to give some help in filling heads. The spring wheat crop is now expected to be over a fifth larger than last year's small crop, with nearly a three-fourths increase in durum and a sixth more in other spring varieties. Rice production declined slightly during August as Texas prospects slipped from earlier expectations. Showery weather in late August slowed rice harvest in Texas and Louisiana.

Soybean prospects climbed during August to 566 million bushels, 5 percent above last year but 2 percent below the record 1958 crop. Hot weather during late August and early September in the main producing areas pushed the crop toward maturity to reduce the hazard of freeze damage, but dwindling moisture supplies pose a threat to optimum development. Flaxseed registered a moderate improvement during the past month and is expected to exceed the 1959 production by nearly one-third. Peanut prospects increased during August as improvement in the Southeastern and Southwestern areas more than offset a reduced outlook in the Virginia-Carolina area.

Peanut production is expected to be 6 percent above both last year and average. Oilseed supplies should be more plentiful than last year and nearly a third above average.

Cotton prospects edged upward during August and production is now expected to be slightly above last year. Dry bean prospects brightened during August as improvement in the Northeast more than offset losses in the Western States. August weather forced a further reduction in dry pea yields, and production is now expected to be only about three-fifths as large as last year. The late-growing tobacco crop made further gains during August and production is now expected to be 5 percent larger than in 1959. Sugar beet production dropped 1 percent during August and tonnage is expected to fall 2 percent below last year. Sugar cane for sugar and seed increases significantly as Louisiana cane responded favorably to August moisture.

The prolonged warm temperature pattern in the West was interrupted about mid-August, and late in the month freezes and all-time low August temperatures were recorded at numerous mountain stations. Precipitation continued generally light in the West, especially southern portions, and destructive fires continued to plague the area. Rains in the northern Mountain region of the West toughened brittle range grasses and lessened the fire hazard, but hampered the harvest of small grains grown at high elevations. The Corn Belt had a short period of warm temperatures early and late in the month, although much of August was cooler than usual to hold development to a sluggish pace. Heavy rains fell over the Northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley late in the month and boosted prospects for late crops. Some early plantings were already too far advanced for material benefit. August precipitation was ample to encourage good growth in the Southern Plains and eastern portion of the Central Plains. In the western parts of the Central Plains crops suffered from hot dry weather. Needed August rains in the Southeast benefitted late maturing crops, but interferred with insect control and harvest of mature crops. The Northeast was cool for the first half of August and warm during the latter part with generally light precipitation throughout the month.

Pastures improved during August in the South Central and Southeastern areas in response to the frequent rains. On September 1, pastures were in better than average condition in all regions except the West. August rains maintained range grasses over much of the Great Plains, but most western ranges are dry and brittle. Winter wheat pasture prospects will depend on September moisture as there is little volunteer growth to provide early grazing. The map on page 5 illustrates the feed crop prospects to support livestock during the winter months. Prospects are generally good to excellent over the North Central and Northeast, but poor to fair over western portions of the Central Plains and most western Mountain areas. Dry weather in early summer also lowered prospects in the lower Mississippi Valley and lower Gulf Coast areas..

Hay production is expected to be 4 percent above last year as prospects showed some improvement in all regions during August. Above average amounts of hay are expected to be harvested in all regions of the country

except the South Atlantic, although hay tonnage is below average in several individual States in the Northeast and central Rocky Mountain areas.

Winter wheat seeding for the 1961 harvest was active during late August in the Southern Plains. By September 1, seeding was a third finished in several Texas counties north of the Canadian river with a small acreage up to a stand. Seedbed preparation was active in the Central Plains, with limited planting in localities favored with showers and some "drilling in the dust". Summer fallowed land in western parts of the Central Plains has favorable deep soil moisture supplies, but rains are needed to provide sufficient topsoil moisture for germination. Limited seeding was underway in the northern Rocky Mountain region. Recent showers were helpful but moisture is still short over much of the area. Washington farmers are reluctant to seed early this year although moisture supplies are fairly good, as early seedings last fall were weedy and also infested with "root rot".

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be down 7 percent from last year but 3 percent above average. Indications point to more peaches, apricots, and sweet cherries than in 1959, but fewer apples, pears, grapes, prunes, plums, and sour cherries. During the past month prospects for peaches improved but declined for apples, pears, and grapes. There was some harvest of most deciduous fruit crops during August. Picking of peaches was in full swing during the month and will fall off rapidly during September. Harvest of apples began picking up and will be heavy during September. In most areas pears were being picked the last part of August and grape harvest was under way. In the North Central and Northeastern States heavy picking of Concords will not start until late September. Estimated production of edible nuts remained unchanged from a month ago with tonnage the same as last year and 15 percent above average. The pecan and walnut crops are expected to be larger than in 1959 although the indicated production of almonds and filberts is down. Pecan and filbert prospects improved during August. August favored the 1960-61 citrus crops. A few new crop lemons were harvested during the past month.

Production of fall vegetable crops, usually accounting for about four-fifths of the total fall fresh vegetable supply, is expected to be 7 percent above last year. Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, snap beans, cucumbers, and spinach are more plentiful than last year, but smaller amounts of lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, and green peas are in prospect. Lack of moisture hindered development, at times, in many northern areas, and frequent rains in the Southeast hampered insect control and reduced quality. Fall potato prospects declined during August and production is expected to be 4 percent above 1959.

Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 8 important crops, usually accounting for over nine-tenths of the total processed tonnage, is expected to be 3 percent larger than in 1959. Cabbage contracted for kraut, green lima beans, and snap beans are sharply above last year and beets and tomatoes are moderately higher. Sweet corn and green pea production is expected to be substantially below 1959 and spinach slightly lower.

August egg production was slightly below a year earlier as increases in the South and West nearly offset decreases in the Northeast. Layer numbers during August were 2 percent below August 1959, but laying rates were above a year earlier. Potential layers, including pullets not of laying age, were 7 percent below last September 1, with decreases in all regions except the West.

Milk production during August was 1 percent above a year earlier but 1 percent below average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-60 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil seeds
1949:	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950:	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951:	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952:	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953:	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954:	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955:	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956:	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957:	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958:	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959 2/...:	118	142	115	93	103	135	103	89	161
1960 3/...:	120	139	119	111	104	134	103	94	172

^{1/} Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Indicated.

CORN: The September 1 production forecast of all corn, at 4,182 million bushels, is 4 percent below the record 1959 production. Prospects declined during August in Minnesota, Tennessee, Texas, and Colorado but were maintained or improved in most other States. Yield is indicated at 50.0 bushels per acre compared with 51.5 bushels last year and the average of 41.6 bushels.

From the northern Great Plains eastward, the crop made generally good progress during August but is still behind the normal stage of development. The chief concern at this time is the amount of corn which may be caught by the first killing frost. With even a normal fall, the quantity of "soft corn" will likely be somewhat above that of the last 2 years, but if the date of first killing frost is 2 weeks later than normal the crop should escape any serious damage.

From the southern Great Plains east to the Atlantic Coast most of the crop is made. A fourth of the Texas acreage was harvested by September 1 and tempo is increasing in other southern areas. However, rains have delayed drying of grain and harvest of other crops will compete for available labor.

In parts of Minnesota, the Northern Plains States, and some Western States where hot, dry weather has seriously damaged crop prospects, a larger than usual acreage will be used for silage and fodder. Silage harvest is active in southern States and has started in most other States.

Production in the Corn Belt is indicated at 3,378 million bushels, 1 percent above the August forecast. Record yields are forecast for Ohio and Indiana and yields are expected to be near record in Kansas. Temperatures during the first three weeks in August averaged near normal to below in most States but above normal temperatures in late August and early September advanced the maturity of the crop. Continued dry weather in some areas of all Corn Belt States has hurt prospects. However, by September 1 moisture was adequate in most major producing areas and the crop is generally in good condition. In Minnesota, Missouri and States east of the Mississippi River, corn on light soils is firing and general rains would be beneficial. Progress of the crop is about normal in Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, and Kansas. The bulk of the crop in these States will be safe from frost damage unless frosts occur early. However, in other States where the crop is 1 to 2 weeks late, frost at the usual time will cause some damage, particularly in Northern States. By September 1 more than a fourth of the crop had reached the dent stage in Ohio and Indiana. Illinois shows 20 percent dented, compared with 60 percent last year, and Iowa 15 percent compared with 50 percent a year ago.

In the Atlantic area, yield prospects improved during August. Most States received beneficial rains during the month and record yields are expected in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. In the South Central States, lower yields in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas more than offset improved prospects in Mississippi and Oklahoma. August rains benefitted the late acreage in Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas but continued dry weather in some areas of Tennessee reduced prospects there. Yields in Texas are not coming up to earlier expectations and heavy rains at harvest time in south central and coastal areas caused some damage. In the West, prospects are below August 1; cool weather in late August, with freezing temperatures in some locations, slowed growth in northern areas. Continued hot, dry weather reduced prospects in Colorado and Arizona.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,368 million bushels, the second largest crop of record, more than a fifth larger than 1959 but 6 percent less than the record crop of 1958. The increase from August 1 reflects improved prospects in the spring wheat areas with durum and other spring wheat production each increasing nearly 3 million bushels. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat at 1,117 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 25.8 bushels is the second highest of record and compares with the average of 19.0 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 216 million bushels, 2.9 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The crop is nearly a fifth above last year but 7 percent less than average. The yield at 20.4 bushels is equal to the second highest of record.

Yields in all producing States except South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, and Nevada were equal to or larger than the August 1 forecast. The decline in production in these latter States was more than offset by increased prospects in the important producing States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Washington. Harvest of spring wheat was nearing completion by the end of August with most of the acreage remaining for harvest in the extreme northern areas and high elevations in the northern Mountain States.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 35.6 million bushels, up 9 percent from August 1 as harvest neared completion. A production of this size would be almost three-fourths larger than last year's small crop and nearly a third above average. The yield at 20.7 bushels per acre is the second highest of record.

Production is the largest since 1951 in the Dakotas as outturns exceeded earlier expectations. Harvest was virtually complete by September 1 in South Dakota and in North Dakota was pushing rapidly towards completion with 63 percent combined and 28 percent in the swath. Harvest moved along rapidly during August in Minnesota and yields were pushed up with combining almost complete except in the northernmost counties. The Montana yield remained unchanged from last month with harvest four-fifths complete.

OATS: Production of oats is estimated at 1,178 million bushels, 10 percent above last year's extremely short crop but still 10 percent below average. This is a 1 percent increase over the August 1 forecast and is due largely to a heavier outturn in the important North Central Region and in the West as yields of late maturing fields were above earlier expectations. Both, fall and spring seeding, experienced a slow, wet planting season which resulted in the crop reaching maturity and harvest later than usual in nearly all States. Except for a few scattered areas in Northern States, harvest was virtually completed by September 1.

Production in the 12 North Central States is placed at 974 million bushels, 15 percent more than last year, but 9 percent less than average. These States account for more than four-fifths of the National production. Cool, humid weather prevailed over much of the area during the critical development period of July and August enabling the crop to fill exceptionally well. Yields in both Ohio and Indiana are record high and well above average in each of the other States. Quality is generally good to excellent.

Despite occasional delaying rains at harvest, yields were better than earlier expectations in New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont and pushed production 2 percent above the August 1 forecast in the North Atlantic region. In the West, scattered rains and cooler weather helped late oats and resulted in a moderately increased outturn. In Southern States, harvest was virtually completed prior to August 1.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production swelled to 566 million bushels during favorable August growing conditions to rank as a strong second largest crop of record. This is 3 percent higher than forecast last month, 5 percent above 1959 and more than a half larger than the average production. The indicated yield of 24.0 bushels moved up to equal 1959, the second highest of record, and is nearly 3 bushels above average.

The crop made rapid, favorable progress during August. Above normal temperatures over most of the Soybelt during the later part of the month, accompanied by dry weather that threatened soil moisture supplies in some areas, pushed plant development and reduced the threat of frost.

Soybeans are still less advanced than last year or average but made sufficient gains during August to push near the average September 1 stage of maturity.

In the Soybelt, yields are expected to average about the same or slightly above last year with Ohio expecting a new record high yield. The Ohio crop is only a few days behind normal with pods set in practically all areas and leaves turning in about a sixth of the fields. Prospects declined from a month earlier in the western areas of the State but improved elsewhere. Indiana yield prospects increased to the record level of 1958 despite August precipitation that was only 80 percent of normal. Combine operations are under way on a limited scale in southern areas.

In Illinois, the leading soybean producing State, yield per acre was unchanged from the previous month. Dry weather conditions during August favored plant development in some areas but brought offsetting declines, especially in southern areas of the State. The crop remains about a week to 10 days later than normal and by September 1 more than half of the acreage was turning yellow, 20 percent was yellow, and 10 percent shedding leaves. The Minnesota crop shows considerable range in yield prospects due to some very late plantings followed by dry weather until late August. The season is especially late in the south central area with several weeks of frost-free weather needed for the crop to reach satisfactory maturity. The Iowa crop did considerable catching up on development during August and by the end of the month was only slightly behind last year but about the same as average. Ample moisture during much of the summer encouraged favorable growth and podding. Additional moisture would be welcome in southeastern areas but is generally adequate elsewhere in Iowa. Temperatures in Missouri averaged above normal and with most of the State relatively dry there was some concern about the development of late planted beans. By late August about one-fourth of the acreage was showing yellow leaves or had started shedding leaves.

All States in the South Atlantic region, except Florida, improved over last month as favorable moisture and temperature pushed yields to new record high levels in Delaware, the Carolinas, and Georgia with record-equalling yields expected in Maryland and Florida.

Production prospects in the South Central Region moved sharply higher during August with all States expecting record-tying or near record yields. Most of the Arkansas acreage received good mid-month rains that stimulated blooming and pod setting on early and mid-season varieties and promoted rapid growth of the relatively large acreage of late beans. Late August rains helped the Mississippi crop, especially the late acreage, but some areas in the upper Delta are relatively dry. About two-thirds of the acreage is podding.

BARLEY: Production of barley is estimated at 415 million bushels, an increase of 1 percent from the August 1 forecast. This is 1 percent less than last year, but 24 percent above average. Yield is indicated at 30.0 bushels per acre compared with 27.9 bushels last year and the average of 28.1 bushels.

Declines during August in New York, Nevada, and Oregon were more than offset by improvement in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Washington. Harvesting was nearing completion in the Northern States, with generally only the high elevation fields remaining to be combined. The harvesting season was favorable and progress was about normal. In Washington, winter freeze damage to fall seeded barley was heavy and a larger proportion of the acreage than usual was spring seeded.

Hot, dry weather in July and early August held yields below average in the Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountain States, but yields exceeded average in all other States, except Wisconsin. North Dakota, the leading barley State produced a crop of 80.8 million bushels, about 4 percent more than in 1959 and 30 percent above average. The second largest producing State is California with a production of 68.9 million bushels, slightly larger than last year and about 10 percent above average. These two States account for more than a third of the total production.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 52.5 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is 1 percent below the August 1 forecast and last year's production. The yield per acre of 3,294 pounds is 55 pounds below the record yield last year. Prospective yields were reduced during August in Texas but remained unchanged in all other States.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 39,875,000 bags is in prospect compared with 40,012,000 produced last year. This production is 1 percent below the August 1 forecast. Record equaling yields are expected in Louisiana. The Arkansas and Missouri yields are second only to last year's record and Mississippi is above last year but smaller than record. Texas yields are below last year and record.

Heavy rains and persistent showers during much of August slowed combining and caused some lodging in Louisiana and Texas. Weather cleared somewhat the last of August and combines started rolling through mud where the moisture content of rice would permit harvest. Advancement of the crop is later than usual in Mississippi and only a few fields have been harvested but much acreage is in full head and beginning to turn color. Heavy rains and winds caused some lodging in Arkansas. Combining was beginning on a limited scale and should pick up momentum rapidly about mid-September.

In California, expected production is 12,672,000 bags compared with 13,110,000 last year. The yield of 4,400 pounds is unchanged from August 1 but 200 pounds below the record yield last year. Warm weather during July and August promoted rapid growth and the crop is heading out about 10 days ahead of last year. Heads are large and filling well. Stands are heavy and some early fields have lodged rather badly. With favorable weather, harvest is expected to start the third week of September.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 591 million bushels, up 10 percent from the August 1 forecast, 2 percent above last year and only 3 percent below the record production in 1958. Increased use of hybrids and irrigation, and favorable moisture supplies in most of the Central and Southern Plains and Eastern States pushed yields per acre to a new record of 38.7 bushels compared with the previous high of 37.2 in 1959. Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and North Carolina expect record per acre yields, and yields in most other States are at near-record levels.

Acreage for grain harvest is estimated at 15,276,000 acres, 2 percent less than last year but 43 percent above average. Most of the decrease from last year is in Texas, Kansas, and Colorado. Nebraska is the only major-producing State showing a marked acreage increase.

Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, as usual, are producing the major share (over four-fifths) of the sorghum grain crop. In Texas, a near-record crop is shaping up. The south Texas crop was rather poor but heavy summer rains have boosted prospects in the Plains. Combining was finished in the south, and in full swing in the Low Plains. Maturity in the High Plains ranges from just heading to ripe with a few early fields combined. In Kansas, frequent August rains over eastern, most central and scattered areas in the western portion boosted prospects to near the record 1959 production. Maturity is slightly behind last year but well ahead of average. Nebraska's sorghum acreage is practically all headed and prospects are excellent in the eastern half, but hot, dry August weather reduced acreage to be harvested for grain in the western half. Harvesting is well underway in southern Oklahoma with a record yield expected for the State although lack of moisture dimmed prospects on the dryland acreage in the Panhandle. Dry July and August weather hurt the crop in western South Dakota, and much of the acreage in this State is late and vulnerable to an early freeze. Hot, dry weather in eastern Colorado sharply reduced the acreage for grain but prospects are favorable for the irrigated acreage. New Mexico sorghums are developing slower than usual, but moisture supplies are ample.

Conditions continue favorable in California and Arizona with some early fields harvested. Prospects in most States east of the Great Plains improved during August.

DRY BEANS: Prospective production of dry beans increased during August as gains in the Northeast offset losses in the Western States. The indicated crop of 17.7 million bags (100 pounds, clean basis) would be 2 percent higher than August 1 but 3 percent less than last year. Yield prospects are good except in the dryland areas of Colorado, where lack of moisture caused deterioration. The indicated yield of 1,233 pounds is equal to the record yield produced last year.

In the Northeast bean area, weather was generally favorable during August and prospective yields were improved in New York and Michigan. The crop developed well in New York but warm September weather will be needed to mature late planted beans. Harvest was beginning by the end of August in Michigan but dry soils from Saginaw east was causing some concern for yields of late beans.

In the Northwest bean area, prospects were reduced as lower yields in Nebraska and Wyoming more than offset higher yields in Washington. Idaho and Montana maintained the favorable prospects of a month ago. Expected yields in the Pinto area of the Southwest were reduced rather sharply as prospects declined in Colorado and Utah. Non-irrigated beans in Colorado fared badly during one of the driest Augusts on record but irrigated beans held up well with expectations somewhat better than August 1. In California, large and baby limas maintained the prospects of a month ago but other dry bean yields were reduced. Other dry bean conditions are good although somewhat below August 1.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production, estimated at 2,732,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis) reflects the generally unfavorable season and is more than a third below last year and 12 percent below the 10-year average. August weather brought a further reduction in prospective yields of dry peas with the September 1 indicated yield per acre 1 percent below a month earlier and 7 percent below average.

Harvest in Idaho is nearing completion much earlier than usual but final outturns continue to reflect the losses incurred by excessive July heat in North Idaho and June frosts in South Idaho. Colorado yields shrank during August due to hot weather in early August and limited water supplies in the San Luis Valley. Irrigated peas in the Columbia Basin of Washington were turning out well but the dryland crop in Northwest Washington was very light. In the main Palouse area yields were not much changed from August 1 prospects. In Oregon, Minnesota, and North Dakota prospects were unchanged from August 1.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is forecast at 1,688 million pounds based on conditions as of September 1. A record yield of 1,207 pounds per acre is forecast for the United States, only slightly above the previous record of 1,204 pounds for the 1958 crop. Record and near record yields are in prospect for all important States in the Southeastern and Southwestern areas. Yields in the Virginia-Carolina area are well above average but below previous record levels. With hurricane Donna posing a possible threat, farmers in the Southeastern area with peanuts on the ground were working at top speed after Labor Day to get their peanuts combined and under cover.

The estimated production of 518 million pounds for the Virginia-Carolina area is down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent from the August 1 forecast, but still well above a year ago and average. Heavy rains in August were considered detrimental to proper growth of the crop especially in low fields.

In the Southeastern area the Spanish crop developed under almost ideal conditions. Frequent showers delayed harvest operations of the Spanish crop at times but provided adequate moisture to mature the Runner Crop. The production of 813 million pounds estimated for this area is up about 4 percent from the August forecast. At this level it is 7 percent above last year and 2 percent above average.

Growers in both Oklahoma and Texas in the Southwestern area reported the highest September 1 condition in 40 years. Mid-August rains improved prospects in this area materially with all areas receiving needed rain.

The estimated production of 357 million pounds is up 11 percent from the August forecast and at this level is 1 percent above 1959 and 23 percent above the 1949-58 average. Most of early crop in south Texas has been combined and yields have turned out well. Heavy rains in this section the last week in August brought harvesting operations to a virtual standstill.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay this year is expected to total 117.0 million tons. This is 4 percent more than last year's production and 7 percent above average. Prospects improved in all regions during August. The growing season has been exceptionally good in the North Central and North Atlantic regions and yields in these States are well above average. In the West, South Central, and South Atlantic regions, early growth of hay crops was limited in many localities by lack of moisture, but July and August rains improved prospects of late cuttings significantly. Harvest of hay crops was in full swing during the month, but wet and humid weather slowed harvesting and hampered curing in scattered areas, especially in Northern and Eastern States.

Hay production from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 66.8 million tons, 3 percent above last year and 24 percent above average. The important North Central region is up 5 percent from 1959 and accounts for three-fifths of the Nation's alfalfa hay production. The South Central and South Atlantic regions are both down moderately from last year. The East North Central States are also down from last year, but increases in the West North Central States more than offset these declines. Despite adverse early season weather in much of the West, production in this area is up slightly from a year ago and well above average.

Clover, timothy, and clover grass mixtures are indicated at 22.9 million tons, 3 percent above 1959, but 10 percent below average. Prospects improved 3 percent during August as production eased upward in all regions. The largest percentage increases were in the South Central and South Atlantic States where August rains renewed growth in many meadows.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 4.0 million tons, 9 percent below last year and 27 percent below average. In Missouri, production is up 10 percent from last year, but is still 42 percent below average. Wild hay is estimated at 10.6 million tons, 19 percent above last year, but one percent below average.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 29.9 million bushels, moderately above the August 1 forecast and nearly a third larger than last year. The estimated yield of 8.9 bushels per acre is above average and sharply above last year.

North Dakota flax was hurt by hot weather beginning the latter part of July and continuing into August and the September 1 indicated yield per acre is the same as a month earlier. As hot temperatures created heavy demands on the limited soil moisture supplies the possibility of improved yields from the significant amount of late flax acreage diminished. Minnesota prospects improved during August as the crop pushed to maturity under favorable conditions. Montana and South Dakota yields showed some improvement during the month and gave promise of better than average yields.

By late August, harvest in North Dakota continued to lag sharply behind last year with only 27 percent harvested compared with 38 percent a year ago, 21 percent was swathed but not combined, 44 percent turning to ripe and 8 percent still green. South Dakota harvest was running almost two weeks behind last year with only about two-thirds of the acreage threshed or combined. Montana flaxseed was about half combined and the Minnesota acreage was more than half harvested in the south but harvest was just starting in the north.

BROOMCORN: The September 1 estimate of broomcorn production, at 20,400 tons, is 2,800 tons less than indicated a month ago. Hot, dry weather during August in Colorado, and root rot and slow maturity of the late crop in New Mexico account for most of the decline. The indicated production is only 700 tons more than the record low crop of 19,700 tons harvested in 1956 and compares with 30,600 tons in 1959. Yield per acre is estimated at 295 pounds, compared with 361 pounds in 1959.

In Colorado, unfavorable August weather increased abandonment and materially reduced prospective yields. Production in that State is estimated at 4,200 tons, compared with 5,800 tons a month ago, and 7,200 tons in 1959. Hot dry weather also reduced prospects in Kansas with the crop now estimated at 300 tons.

Harvest of broomcorn in the Lindsay, Oklahoma area was well past the three-quarter mark by September 1 with pulling just getting underway in the Panhandle. With good yields being realized in the Lindsay area and that region accounting for a larger than average percent of the State's crop, Oklahoma production is estimated at 7,700 tons, the same as indicated a month ago.

The 1960 crop in Texas is estimated at 3,000 tons, down 500 tons from a month ago. Sales of bright broomcorn moved to market at a rapid rate with some mixed qualities bought to get the high quality brush. Harvest was completed in the Beeville-Hondo areas in early August with pulling underway on the small acreage in the Trans-Pecos area on September 1. The New Mexico crop is indicated at 5,100 tons, 600 less than the August 1 forecast. Root rot resulting in additional abandonment, lateness of the crop with growth behind last year, and possibility of some acreages being caught by frost combined to reduce prospects. Most areas in New Mexico, however, have ample moisture.

HOPS: Production of hops is forecast at 47,105,000 pounds, 12 percent less than in 1959 and 2 percent below average. The California crop is not turning out as well as expected a month ago, but with improved prospects in Washington and Idaho the estimated total crop is up 1 percent from August 1.

Washington started harvest about August 22 and was in full swing by September 1. Hops did exceptionally well during August despite the cool weather prevailing after the 12th of the month. Early Clusters are particularly good. In most areas the hops are small but very compact and weigh out well. Late Clusters are expected to be the best in several years.

Hops had sized well by September 1 and harvest was expected to begin about September 12. Harvest of Oregon hops started about August 20. Weather during early August was favorable for hops but rains late in the month interfered with harvest. In spite of high July temperatures in Idaho, yields of Early Clusters are turning out better than expected. Harvest of Early Clusters started August 22 and was expected to be finished about September 3. Harvest of Late Clusters was expected to start near September 7. The Idaho crop is exceptionally free of insect and mildew damage. The California yields are not coming up to early season estimates. Hot weather during the spring and summer resulted in short top growth and hastened burring. Insect and mildew damage has been light this season.

APPLES: Nationally there was virtually no change during August in prospects for the commercial apple crop. The September 1 estimate of 109,220,000 bushels is 10 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Compared with a month ago small declines in Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, Idaho, and New Mexico slightly more than offset gains in New England, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, and Colorado. Regionally, the outlook is: East, 50,220,000 bushels, 15 percent below last year and 1 percent under average; Central, 22,000,000 bushels, 5 percent less than last year but 8 percent above average; West, 37,000,000 bushels, 7 percent under 1959 and 11 percent below average.

Cool nights and adequate moisture favored coloring and sizing of New England apples. Harvest of McIntosh, the main New England variety, will not be general until the week of September 12. August weather conditions were also favorable for the New York and New Jersey crops. The total crop in the Lake Ontario area of New York will be down from last year with Greenings and Romes showing substantial declines, McIntosh and Cortlands minor declines, and only the Wealthy crop expected to exceed 1959. In the Hudson Valley all varieties are expected to yield less than a year ago. Harvest of McIntosh is expected to start in the Lake Ontario area around September 18; Baldwins, October 8. In the Hudson Valley, harvest of each of these varieties will get under way about a week earlier. Finish and size of fruit is reported generally excellent in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania although there has been some cracking of Staymans in New Jersey from rapid growth.

Picking of Red Delicious started in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland around September 1 with volume harvest expected by September 10. In the Hancock area of Western Maryland, harvest of McIntosh and Jonathans is expected to start during the first half of September and Delicious around mid-month. The Virginia crop is reported not sizing as well as expected earlier, particularly in the Winchester area. However, cool nights have resulted in good coloring of Red Delicious and other early varieties, and, except for more than the usual amount of hail damage, the crop is unusually clean and of excellent quality. Compared with last season, production is down substantially in the heavy-producing Frederick and Clarke Counties and will also fall below in other Northern Shenandoah Valley counties. In this area, the three leaders -- York, Stayman, and Red Delicious -- all have light sets in most orchards; but Golden Delicious, Jonathan and Romes are mostly heavy. In the Piedmont area, Winesap production is up sharply from last year and most other

varieties have good sets. A larger crop than last year is also expected from most counties in the Roanoke area. Harvest of Red Delicious, Grimes Golden, and Jonathan is expected to get underway in the Winchester area about September 12. West Virginia reports a clean crop, although there has been scattered hail damage in this State. Harvest of Red Delicious is expected to reach volume proportions the week of September 12-17. In North Carolina, production of all varieties is reported well above average, except Rome Beauty which is of minor importance in that State.

Michigan reports good size fruit and many excellent blocks of McIntosh in the important Ionia and Kent-Ottawa areas. However, the Jonathan crop in southwest Michigan is down. In Ohio harvest of Jonathans, Delicious, and Cortland started early in September. There are some reports of russetting on Golden Delicious and Jonathans in Ohio and Indiana but aside from this the color and quality are generally good. Illinois shows some improvement in prospects despite some hail damage in the west central area and need of rain for sizing. In Minnesota rains late in August helped late varieties but coloring has been slow because of continued warm weather.

Washington reports excellent quality and generally good coloring to date. A good range in sizes is expected for Delicious, which should help marketing. Jonathans are a light crop but of good size; Rome Beauties of good size; Winesaps generally on the small side. The Oregon crop has sized normally, and weather in that State has favored early coloring. In California weather has been favorable for the development of late apples. Prospects for late varieties are down in the mountain areas and the Sebastopol district, but are only slightly less than last season in the Watsonville area. Harvest of Jonathans, Delicious, and Golden Delicious started the last week of August in the Sebastopol district. August weather was favorable for sizing and coloring of the Idaho crop. Harvest of Jonathans in Idaho is expected to start about the third week of September followed about 10 days later by Delicious. Utah's prospective production is unchanged from August 1, despite some loss from wind on August 22.

PEACHES: The September 1 peach production estimate totals 74.5 million bushels, slightly larger than the 1959 crop and 19 percent above average. California Clingstones which are used almost exclusively for processing total 25.4 million bushels, leaving other peaches at 49.1 million, a slight increase from last year and 22 percent more than average.

The California Cling peach crop estimate was unchanged from August 1, equal to last year's crop and 14 percent above average. Harvest of the crop is progressing ahead of normal. Labor has been a problem in a few areas. Early fruit matured ahead of normal, resulting in hurried picks. Growers are for the most part getting only one pick through their orchards. Late varieties are now being harvested. California Freestone peach production, at 13.5 million bushels, is also about the same size as it was last year and is 21 percent above average. Freestone harvest has progressed at a normal pace and is nearing completion. Picking of Elbertas for canning is completed and only a light volume of late varieties will continue into September.

Conditions during August were favorable for fruit sizing in the Middle Atlantic States. Prospective production for the group increased 2 percent. This increase was in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania estimates, each of which went up 100,000 bushels. The season is well along in both of these States. Harvesting of Elbertas and Bracketts was in progress in New Jersey the last of August and in southern counties picking of Rio-Oso-Gems was starting. In Pennsylvania, Elbertas were moving from the South Mountain and Lehigh Valley areas. Some Hales, Sullivans, and other later varieties were also available in these areas. The deal there was expected to finish early in September. Earlier varieties are available farther north and peaches will be available there until late September. Wet weather at the end of August aroused some concern about brown rot but incidence was not serious. Harvest was virtually finished at the end of the month in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia except the Winchester area. Elbertas and other late varieties were available there and in West Virginia and continued into early September.

Harvest of Red Havens and Jubilees was finished in the Hudson Valley area of New York and Hale Haven harvest well along. Elberta harvest there was expected soon after Labor Day. In the Lake Ontario area, harvest of Red Havens and Jubilees had passed the peak and Hale Havens and Vedettes were offered at the month's end. Elberta harvest there was expected to start about one week later than in the Hudson Valley.

Prospects in the North Central States improved 3 percent over the August 1 forecast. Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri showed slight increases. Harvest of Elbertas in northern Ohio was expected to begin the first week of September. Red Haven, Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Hale Haven, Belle of Georgia, and Sun Glo were available in southern counties. In southern Indiana the season was on the wind-up by September 1. In northern areas harvest of Elbertas is in progress. There was wide variation in the Illinois crop. Harvest was running a week later than normal and about half completed on September 1. Michigan has a very good crop. Hale Havens are short in the Kent area but otherwise all varieties are good in all sections.

The Western crop harvest was well underway on September 1. Production of the Mesa County area of Colorado began to taper off the last of August. Cool weather slowed harvest in central Washington. Harvest is active in Yakima Valley. Some Early Elbertas and J. H. Hales were being picked in the Lower Valley and intermediate varieties in the Upper Valley, but heavy volume is not expected until after Labor Day. In the Wenatchee area picking was on the increase and expected to be heavy early in September.

Harvest in the nine Southern States was generally completed about mid-month. Production for these States, at 15.8 million bushels, is 6 percent above last year and 61 percent above average.

PEARS: The September 1 pear production estimate at 26.4 million bushels is 3 percent below August 1, 13 percent below last year, and 12 percent below average. California, with a decrease of 834,000 bushels in the Bartlett crop, accounts for most of the change.

The California Bartlett crop, at about 14.0 million bushels, is 8 percent smaller than the 1959 crop but 4 percent above average. Harvest had been completed by September 1 in all early areas and reached its peak in most later districts. Sizes were expected to improve as later areas came in but sizes continue near minimum.

Cool weather coming to Central Washington after August 12 helped the Bartletts size. Picking in Yakima Valley began about August 12 and the Lower Valley was about cleaned up by September 5. The peak in the Upper Valley was expected to come after Labor Day and continue until mid-month. Frost-marked and misshapen pears are common, due to freeze at blossom time. Growers in Oregon tended to wait as long as possible before harvest to allow the pears to develop as much size as possible. Harvest in the Medford area began about August 8, was well under way by the 15th and was expected to be completed soon after Labor Day. At Hood River, harvest of Bartletts began in the lower valley, where the crop is light, about August 25 and was moving into the upper valley by September 1. August rains there were very beneficial and increased sizes significantly.

Winter pear production prospects in the Western States showed little change from August 1. There was a moderate increase in Washington while Oregon and California held steady. August weather in Washington was favorable for sizing. D'Anjou pear harvest was expected to start in the Yakima Valley area about the first of September and become general the following week. In the Wenatchee area light harvest began in late August and became widespread early in September. In Oregon, other pears in the Medford area have not sized to expectations. Harvest began around Medford August 31. Rainfall during the third week of August in the Hood River Valley resulted in excellent growth of their d'Anjou pears. Sizes improved and misshapen pears smoothed out. Hardy pear harvest in California is practically completed in all areas and picking of d'Anjou, Bosc, and Comice has started. A large portion of Hardy pears went to processors this year.

The estimate for Michigan is unchanged from August 1. The crop is down sharply from last year in Allegan County and slightly in Berrien but new bearing surface is partially offsetting. Progress of the New York crop during August was normal. First offerings of Bartletts from the Hudson Valley came about August 18 but harvest did not start in the northern counties of the valley until near the month's end. The Lake Ontario area expected Bartlett harvest to be general about September 5.

GRAPES: Prospective production of grapes declined during the past month with a reduction in the West more than offsetting increases in the North Atlantic and North Central States. Production is estimated at 3,071,600 tons, 2 percent below 1959 but 6 percent above average. European type grapes, grown in California and Arizona, are expected to total 2,784,500 tons, down 3 percent from last year although 4 percent above average.

California raisin varieties (1,700,000 tons), wine varieties (545,000 tons) and table varieties (530,000 tons), are each expected to produce a smaller tonnage than in 1959, with the wine and table varieties below average

although indicated production of raisin varieties is 11 percent above average. Hot summer weather has hurt California's grapes. The raisin varieties developed rapidly during the month and conditions favored harvest of the crop. Trays of Zante Currants were already rolled by September 1 and cutting of Thompson Seedless grapes for raisins was increasing rapidly. Picking of table grapes continues with part of the Thompson Seedless going into storage. Ribiers and Tokays are being picked in increasing volume. Bunch length of table varieties is less than a year ago. Wine varieties generally are developing well. Some wineries are now in operation in the San Joaquin Valley and harvest is progressing on a normal schedule.

Production in States other than California and Arizona is forecast at 287,100 tons, 6 percent greater than in 1959 and 33 percent above average. Of these States, which produce mostly American type grapes, only Washington, Oregon, and Iowa expect a smaller crop than last year.

New York grapes have had plenty of moisture, the berry size is good, and clusters are well filled. Prospects in all areas are better than in 1959 and total tonnage is expected to be the greatest since 1909. Because of cool weather the crop is about 10 days later than last year. Harvest of Concords in the Finger Lakes region will start the last few days of September and in the Chautauqua-Erie area about October 1. In Pennsylvania's important Erie County area, grapes are generally satisfactory. Bunch sizes are good, but berries are a little smaller than usual and would be helped by additional rainfall. Fredonias are coloring rapidly and Concords are commencing to turn. The grapes could use some warmer weather to improve coloring and sugar content. The Ohio crop is somewhat late because of cool weather but prospects are good. Although the Michigan crop is later than usual recent favorable weather has brought the crop along faster than expected. Harvest will begin about September 23. In Berrien and Van Buren Counties mildew is prevalent.

Harvest continues active in North Carolina but in South Carolina few bunch grapes remained unharvested by September 1. Muscadines will soon be ready in South Carolina and are being harvested in Georgia. In Arkansas, harvest of Concords is in full swing. The Washington prospects are down from a month ago. Although berry size is good, bunches are not well filled. Cool August weather did not favor the crop.

CITRUS: Reported condition of the 1960-61 orange crop is the same as a year ago with Florida showing an increase, California, Arizona, and Louisiana showing a decrease, and Texas unchanged. In both Florida and Texas prospects are above average. Condition of the new crop grapefruit is up from a year ago particularly in Florida which is the most important producing area. Only Arizona reports condition below a year ago. Condition of the 1960-61 lemon crop is below both last year and average in California and Arizona.

Florida citrus in general made good progress during the past month although a few groves show slight damage from too much moisture. Growers indicate sizes somewhat smaller than at the same time a year ago. California's relatively light Navel crop made good progress during August with fruit sizing well.

The Valencias which had a somewhat better set than Navels are also showing good development. California lemons had a light set from the regular bloom and set from the late bloom has not been heavy. Sizes are good and by September 1 some 1960-61 crop lemons were moving from the desert areas. Texas citrus benefited from general rains the last half of August. Fruit is sizing well and trees are in excellent condition. Arizona citrus is expected to develop large sizes because of the light set of fruit. Trees are in good condition. Harvest of lemons has started in a small way in the Yuma area. Excessive rainfall during late August caused some splitting of oranges in Louisiana.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 94,500 tons, 5 percent less than last year but 9 percent above average. Harvest of the California crop is practically complete except for a few of the latest varieties in late districts. Small sizes and sunburn damage resulted in heavy cullage on some varieties. Harvest of the Michigan crop is under way.

Prospective production of the California dried prune crop, at 135,000 tons (dried basis), is 3 percent below last year but 11 percent under average. Picking, which began the second week of August, has progressed steadily. Harvest has been so rapid in some districts that deliveries to dehydrators have been prorated so that all growers would have access to drying facilities. There have been many reports of low sugar content and heavy dry away, particularly on first pickings.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is estimated at 23,000 tons (fresh basis), only about one-fourth of both last year and average. Harvest of the Idaho crop, started the week of August 22, about a week later than usual with sizes fair and quality generally good. Because of the high prices offered by canners, few if any Oregon prunes are expected to be dried this year. The early prune crop in Washington was light, but of good quality, and moved rapidly into the fresh market. The late harvest, the bulk of which usually goes to canners, is expected to peak September 10-15.

CRANBERRIES: The 1960 cranberry crop is forecast at 1,288,500 barrels, 4 percent greater than last year's record crop and 29 percent above average. The increase over last year in Massachusetts more than offsets declines in the other four cranberry States. In all five States the crop is expected to be above average.

The prospective crop of 700,000 barrels in Massachusetts is 28 percent larger than in 1959 and slightly larger than the previous record for the State at 690,000 barrels in 1953. The 1960 season has been exceptionally favorable. Growers indicate that the bloom and set were the best they have ever had, and berries have sized well. There was practically no spring frost damage, and damage from the fruit worm has been very light. Earlier rainfall was adequate for good crop growth, but by September 1 the cranberry area was dry and in need of rain. Growers estimate 59 percent of the crop will be Early Blacks, 38 percent Howes, and 3 percent other varieties.

The New Jersey crop is expected to be down 7 percent from last year, primarily as the result of a smaller acreage for harvest. There

was little spring frost damage. Most bogs had a good bloom and set of fruit. Weather during recent weeks has not favored early coloring, and sizing has not been what growers hoped for.

Production in Wisconsin is expected to be down 12 percent from last year's record crop but not greatly different from the 1958 crop. Blossom blight, insect damage, or hail damage have been no greater than usual. Because the crop varies from one to two weeks later than usual there is some concern that freeze damage may occur this fall.

In both Washington and Oregon growers report an increase over last year in acreage for harvest, but yields are expected to be down from the record level of 1959. Spring frosts damaged the crop in both States and cool wet weather which continued into early summer delayed development of the berries. The Washington crop is expected to be down 27 percent from last year and the Oregon crop down 25 percent. In both States the 1959 crop was the largest of record.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated at 237,400 tons, the largest crop since 1955. Harvest of the California crop was finished in early August, without further loss due to labor difficulties. With a heavy set and good size growth, production was the largest of record for some orchards. Harvest in Washington was also virtually completed by the first week of August with the crop picking out light. Some fruit did not reach marketing order specification on size and some fruit was unharvested because the end of season price did not warrant picking.

NECTARINES: Harvest of a record crop in California was nearly complete by September 1.

AVOCADOS: Production of Florida's 1960-61 avocado crop is forecast at 8,800 tons, 10 percent above last year but 4 percent below average. Although the fruit set is reported spotted, the trees are continuing their recovery from the 1957-58 freezes.

Light picking of the California summer crop (varieties other than Fuertes) was continuing on September 1, but harvest was virtually complete. The 1960-61 regular crop of Fuertes, on which harvest starts this fall, is expected to be sharply below that of 1959-60.

FIGS: Harvest of the California dried fig crop is well along with growers reporting high quality and low cullage. Calimyrna harvest is well advanced and in many orchards only cleanup picking remains. Deliveries of Kadotas for canning has been slow.

OLIVES: The California olive crop is making satisfactory progress in most orchards where moisture supplies are adequate, and is reported to be clean and of good quality. Some heavy sets may have difficulty in making satisfactory canning sizes, but the volume of fruit for canning is expected to be adequate. Much depends upon weather during the next two months, particularly rains to aid sizing and absence of early frost which could curtail harvest of canning fruit.

ALMONDS: The California almond estimate, unchanged from last month, is 54,000 tons, 35 percent smaller than in 1959 but 36 percent above average. Harvest, which began in early August, is progressing on schedule.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 8,270 tons, 4 percent above last month and 3 percent over average but 18 percent below last year's large production. The usual August drop was light, nuts are larger than a year ago, and a low percentage of blanks is expected. August showers hampered preparation of the ground for harvest which is expected to begin about September 25.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 72,300 tons, 16 percent above last year but 4 percent below average. The California crop is developing well. The set is larger than last year but this has been offset by a smaller average size of nut. Quality is reported better than last year despite some sunburn damage in southern California. In Oregon droppage during August was less than in 1959.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans is forecast at 185,200,000 pounds, 2 percent above the August 1 estimate, 29 percent above last year, and 23 percent over average. Compared with a month ago, a decline in indicated production for Oklahoma was more than offset by increases in all States from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward, except Florida. Weather conditions during August were generally favorable for sizing which apparently more than offset the heavy droppage generally reported in these States.

In South Carolina the excessive drop was in the eastern counties which had the heaviest set. The Georgia crop is somewhat later than usual, but the trees are in excellent condition. In Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi the heavy drop is associated with scab and insect damage. Most sections of Alabama have some pecans, although none has a heavy crop. Good moisture supplies are available for sizing the Alabama crop. In Mississippi, prospects are better in the Delta than in other areas of the State.

In northeast Arkansas, droppage was heavy because of winds, dry weather, and insect damage; but in central and east central areas of that State some growers expect the best pecan crop in years. Louisiana prospects are spotted, but are fair to good in many areas, especially in the north where mostly improved varieties are grown. Oklahoma reports an exceptionally wide variation in prospects, ranging from near failure to record crops within the same locality. Scab and insect damage are prevalent in many areas of this State.

Production prospects throughout north central Texas and the Edwards Plateau are generally good. Rain in this area during August was beneficial, nuts are sizing nicely, and the August drop has not been unusually heavy. Crops in northeast Texas are making satisfactory progress and soil moisture is adequate for continued development. In the area south of Austin, production is expected to be light in most counties. Crops are spotted and range from fairly good to a near failure along the Upper Gulf Coast.

POTATOES: The September 1 forecast of the fall potato crop is for a harvest of 171,609,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below the August 1 estimate, but 4 percent above the 1959 crop and 10 percent above average. Progress of the crop was highly variable during the month. In Aroostook County, Maine, and in most areas of Upstate New York, unusually dry weather during August reduced yield prospects. Elsewhere in the Eastern fall States, the crop made generally good progress during the month. In the Red River Valley, generally hot and dry weather in July and the first part of August was broken by good rains in late August. In Idaho, above normal July temperatures were followed by several frosts the latter part of August, the most severe occurring on August 28. The frost on August 28 is estimated to have had some effect on more than one-half of the fall acreage. Hard freezes for an entire week beginning the night of August 21 caused extensive damage to potato fields in the Klamath Falls area of Oregon. Damage was also sizeable in the adjacent Tulelake area of California.

Production in eight Eastern fall States is now placed at 63,338,000 hundredweight, 9 percent above 1959 and 2 percent above average. In nine Central fall States, the crop is estimated at 41,554,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. In nine Western fall States, production is placed at 66,717,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above 1959 and 23 percent above average.

In Aroostook County, Maine, growing conditions for potatoes have been quite unfavorable and vary widely. A shortage of moisture which was limited to northern Aroostook on August 1 became widespread during the month. August rainfall at Presque Isle probably was a record low. In central and southern Aroostook dry weather was forcing early maturity in many fields. Tuber set is heavier than in 1959 but sizes are generally small. Prospects in Upstate New York also declined during the month. Moisture was quite short in the western counties. August rainfall was generally light on Long Island but irrigation facilities have maintained the crop in good condition. In the western counties of Pennsylvania, the set is satisfactory but additional moisture was needed on September 1. In Potter County the crop was in good condition on September 1 but additional moisture is also needed. Volume digging is expected to get underway the last week of September. In the south and southeastern part of Pennsylvania limited digging is expected to get underway the first week of September, but harvest will not be general until September 20.

Prospects are considered favorable in Ohio. The Michigan crop was in generally satisfactory condition on September 1, but additional rainfall is needed. In Wisconsin, growing conditions were very favorable during August and crop prospects are considered better than a month earlier. In the Red River Valley, rains in late August improved subsoil moisture following prolonged dry weather in July and the first part of August. Growers are concerned about irregular tuber development resulting from second growth.

In Idaho, development is still considered about two weeks late. Several freezes in late August caused widespread damage, particularly in the seed producing areas at the higher elevations. Additional favorable growing weather is needed to mature a satisfactory crop.

Early dying has not been as prevalent as usual by September 1 due to the lateness of the crop. Potatoes in the San Luis Valley and in northern Colorado made good progress during the month. Good yields are indicated. In Utah, some frost damage occurred in late August in the Piute area, but potatoes in all other commercial areas show favorable progress. In Washington, growing conditions were not considered too favorable during August. The Oregon fall crop was damaged by a week of frost at Klamath Falls beginning the night of August 21. The Healy District was the only area relatively undamaged. Seasonal development of the crop in the Willamette Valley and in the central areas of Oregon is considered about normal, although it has been too hot in the southern part of the Willamette Valley for optimum growth. Fall crop prospects were also reduced in the Tulelake area of California by several freezes, the most severe one coming the night of August 21 when temperatures dropped to 21 degrees in several areas.

The forecast of late summer production is for a crop of 31,768,000 hundredweight, virtually unchanged from the August 1 forecast. This is 5 percent below the 1959 production and 4 percent below average. Improved prospects on Long Island, New York and in New Jersey were about offset by reductions in Colorado and Washington State. On Long Island, harvest gained momentum in August following a slow start in July. In New Jersey, harvest moved along rapidly during August. Growing conditions for late varieties continued very favorable. Most of the Pennsylvania Cobbler harvest had been completed by September 1 except some fields being held for chippers. Harvest of the Bay County, Michigan, crop was about complete on September 1. The Wisconsin crop is late this year and volume digging is expected in September. In Idaho, harvest has been later than normal due to late spring frosts. Sizes are generally smaller than a year ago. In Colorado, late summer potatoes did not yield according to earlier expectations.

Growing weather during August was unusually warm. In the Yakima Valley of Washington harvest of late summer potatoes was virtually complete by August 25, but volume shipments from the Columbia Basin are expected to continue during September. Prospects in Oregon are unchanged from a month ago. A substantial part of the crop is moving to processors this year. In California, harvest of Russets at Santa Maria was about three-fourths complete on September 1. Digging of Long Whites in the Stockton Delta was about three-fourths complete on the same date. First harvest at Tehachapi got underway the week of August 29.

The final forecast of early summer production is for a crop of 15,091,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Harvest was completed in all States except Delaware before the end of August. In Delaware, digging lagged during August with peak harvest expected in September this year.

Production for the 1960 crop of potatoes (all seasonal groups) is now placed at 253,081,000 hundredweight, about 10 million hundredweight above the 1959 crop and 20 million above average.

1959 POTATO CROP UTILIZATION

Irish potato utilization estimates covering the 1959 crop and revised figures for 1958 are shown in a special report released today.

Highlights of this report are the continued increase in food processing, largely in potato chips, dehydration, and frozen products. Table stock sales were somewhat lower in 1959 than a year earlier. Sales for starch and livestock feed were off sharply during the same period. Percentages of the total 1959 crop utilized for various purposes, with comparative figures for the 1958 crop shown in brackets, are as follows: Table stock 58.7 percent (54.5 percent); food processing, 16.5 percent (12.9 percent); starch and flour, 3.2 percent (6.9 percent); other sales (livestock feed and seed), 8.4 percent (12.1 percent); and non-sales (food, feed, seed, and shrinkage on farms where grown), 13.2 percent (13.6 percent).

1961 WINTER POTATO CROP INTENTIONS

Growers of winter potatoes in Florida and California report 1961 crop intentions of 20,200 acres, 2 percent below the 1960 plantings and 30 percent below average. Growers in the important Dade County area of Florida reported intentions to reduce acreage slightly below last year. In California, no change in acreage is indicated.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1960 sweetpotato crop is forecast at 14,885,000 hundredweight, 4 percent above the August 1 estimate, but still 20 percent below the 1959 crop and 23 percent below average.

Most States reported prospects unchanged to moderately higher than a month ago. Heavy rains in Louisiana during August ended the drought conditions reported a month earlier. Average yield per acre for the United States is now placed at 64.3 hundredweight, up 2.6 hundredweight from a month earlier but still below a year ago.

In Louisiana, yields of early plantings were cut sharply by the extended dry weather in July, but the relatively large late acreage made favorable progress during the month. Growing conditions were favorable in all the important producing sections of New Jersey during the month. A few local sales have been made, but general harvest in the commercial sections of Swedesboro, Vineland, and Hammonton will not begin until the last week of September. Harvest in the Kansas City area of Missouri was completed by mid-August. Prospects in Kansas are considered very favorable. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, digging of Nemogolds and a few Porto Rican types was underway during the first week in September. Conditions are generally favorable for a good yield. Growing conditions in Maryland have been excellent. Sweetpotatoes showed good progress during the month in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi where rains were beneficial. In Oklahoma, moisture was plentiful on August 1 with a good crop indicated. Harvest of early sweetpotatoes in East Texas started the first part of August. Digging was general by September 1 with harvest expected to continue into October.

TOBACCO: Combined production of all types of tobacco is forecast at 1,895 million pounds as of September 1. This is about 1.5 percent above expectations a month earlier, 5 percent above production in 1959, but 8 percent below the 1949-58 average. Favorable temperatures and adequate

moisture in most producing areas during August brought about some improvement and expedited maturity of the late-growing crop. The average yield per acre of all tobacco is indicated at 1,652 pounds, an all-time high.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,203 million pounds, nearly 2 percent above the outlook a month ago. Production totaled 1,081 million pounds in 1959 and averaged 1,274 million during the 1949-58 period. Type 11 responded noticeable to improved moisture conditions during August. An average yield of 1,722 pounds per acre is indicated, the highest of record.

Burley is forecast at 482 million pounds--5 million pounds above August 1. Production at this level is 4 percent below 1959 and 12 percent below the 10-year average. The Kentucky crop accounted for practically all of the increase over August 1 prospects. For the entire burley belt, an average yield of 1,629 pounds per acre is estimated. Last year's yield was a record of 1,669 pounds while the average is 1,447 pounds.

Maryland, type 32, production is placed at 32.4 million pounds, representing an increase of nearly a million pounds over the previous month's estimate. This compares with an estimated 32.3 million pounds produced last year and 38.5 million for the 10-year average. Harvest progressed rapidly during August and was about 70 percent complete by month's end. Growers' reports indicate an average yield of around 900 pounds per acre.

A fire-cured crop of 49.2 million pounds is indicated, unchanged from the previous month's outlook. This is 7 percent below production in 1959, 16 percent below average, and the third smallest of record. The condition of the crop on September 1 indicated an average yield of 1,430 pounds per acre.

Dark air-cured production, types 35-37, is set at 20.7 million pounds--4 percent below last season, 30 percent below average, and, excepting 1958, the lowest of record. Current prospects point to yield per acre of 1,396 pounds.

The cigar filler crop, estimated at 57.0 million pounds, is slightly above expectations a month earlier. Poundage at this level is about 3 million below 1959 but 2 million above the 10-year average. Prospects continued to improve in the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania during August as warm weather and adequate rain promoted growth and maturity. The combined average yield of the Lancaster and Miami Valley filler crops is now placed at 1,678 pounds per acre.

Cigar binder is estimate at 31.6 million pounds. This compares with 28.4 million pounds produced last year and the 10-year average of 44.9 million. In Wisconsin, good growing conditions during August added poundage to the crop.

Production from cigar wrapper types is estimated at a record-high 19.2 million pounds. Last year, production totaled 18.3 million pounds and, during the 1949-58 period, averaged 16.2 million pounds. Prospective poundage increased slightly in the Connecticut Valley during the past month. For types 61 and 62 combined, an average yield of 1,343 pounds per acre is expected this season.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is forecast at 16,638,000 tons based on conditions as of September 1. This is 2 percent less than last year, but 32 percent above the 1949-58 average production. The estimated average yield per acre of 17.7 tons is down 0.3 ton from last month, mainly as a result of lower yield prospects in Wyoming and California. At this level it is 1.1 tons below last year's record yield and along with 1957, is the second highest of record.

Prospects in the eastern areas remained about the same as a month earlier with the exception of improved yield prospects in Wisconsin. In South Dakota two fair rains in August delayed the depletion of irrigation supplies, but the final outturn there will depend on rainfall during the remainder of the growing season. In Wyoming, an outbreak of "curly top" in the Worland area, the first since 1941, has lowered yield prospects there. Colorado growers were having difficulty keeping up with irrigation demands, but except for some shortage in the lower Arkansas Valley, irrigation supplies were proving adequate. In California, continued hot weather during August and increased damage from disease lowered yield prospects in the spring planted area. Beets there have not sized as well as usual and some growers have held off harvest hoping to secure additional tonnage.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A record sugarcane crop of 8,173,000 tons is forecast as of September 1 although Hurricane Donna is still a distinct threat to the Florida crop. This production is about 12 percent above 1959 and 18 percent above average and, if finally realized, will exceed the previous record crop of 1953 by over a half million tons. Drought conditions in the Louisiana Sugar Belt were broken by almost daily showers during August and the cane responded with excellent growth during the month. These showers delayed preparation of land for planting the new crop and little cane has been planted to date.

PASTURES: Pasture feed conditions in the United States averaged 81 percent of normal on September 1. This was 3 percentage points above September 1 last year and 7 points above the 1949-58 average for the date. For the country as a whole, pastures declined less than usual from August 1 to September 1. Condition of pastures improved during August in the Southern regions, but deteriorated in other sections of the country.

In the North Central regions, pastures deteriorated during August, but were still better than average for September 1. Pastures were good to excellent in all East North Central States on September 1, but grass furnished less grazing than a month earlier. Pastures were in fair condition in most of the West North Central States on September 1, except in Iowa and eastern Kansas where they were good to excellent. In general, dry weather reduced pasture feed during August in most of the West North Central States, particularly in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Missouri. In North and South Dakota, September 1 condition of pastures showed much improvement from a year earlier.

Pastures in the North Atlantic region were much better than on September 1 last year and the average. Moisture supplies were sufficient to improve grazing in parts of New England and New Jersey, but pasture conditions declined during August in most of the region. Pastures deteriorated and were generally poor on September 1 in northern and western New York and part of Pennsylvania.

Condition of pastures in the Western region as a whole declined slightly from August 1, and was below the September 1 average. Pastures were good on September 1 in Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico, but were generally very poor to fair in other States of the area. Condition was below average for September 1 for most Western States, with Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada down from 15 to 20 percentage points.

Pastures improved during August in the Southern regions. Grass supplied good to excellent grazing in all South Atlantic States on September 1, with Florida the only State where pastures had declined from a month earlier. Condition of pastures was above average for September 1 in all States. In the South Central Region, pastures were almost as good as on September 1 last year and were well above average for the date. Pastures furnished considerably more grazing than usual in all States in the region except Mississippi and Louisiana where condition was down sharply from September 1 last year.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,

August 1960 1/

(In millions of pounds)

State	Aug.	Av.:	Aug.	July	Aug.	State	Aug.	Av.:	Aug.	July	Aug.
	: 1949-58:	:	1959:	1960	: 1960		: 1949-58:	: 1959:	1960	: 1960	
N. Y.	727		718	823	746	Ga.	102.0		99.0	99.0	100.0
N. J.	93		94	96	95	Ky.	257		265	260	265
Pa.	502		553	564	556	Tenn.	240		233	240	235
Ohio	487		439	468	452	Ala.	111		98	99	96
Ind.	348		313	315	300	Miss.	135		128	131	124
Ill.	455		402	408	396	Ark.	120		106	109	104
Mich.	481		466	470	458	Okla.	157		136	141	132
Wis.	1,297		1,304	1,516	1,305	Texas	267		250	252	249
Minn.	610		619	835	626	Mont.	49		44	49	43
Iowa	532		496	562	508	Idaho	125		143	160	148
Mo.	394		356	384	366	Wyo.	20.2		18.1	19.0	17.0
N. Dak.	168		155	186	151	Colo.	78		71	78	73
S. Dak.	126		118	138	115	Utah	59		66	69	66
Nebr.	200		178	194	176	Wash.	157		163	175	166
Kans.	203		162	167	161	Oreg.	111		104	116	104
Md.	119		135	130	138	Calif.	591		694	713	688
Va.	192		192	201	206	Other					
W. Va.	77		72	75	70	States	671		647	768	683
N. C.	152		155	156	158						
S. C.	53		51	53	54	U. S.	10,466		10,243	11,219	10,330

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,765 million eggs during August, compared with 4,787 million in

August 1959. Increases of 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States were offset by decreases of 9 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central regions. In the East North Central States, August egg production was about the same as last year. Total egg production on farms January through August was 2 percent less than during the same period of 1959.

The rate of egg production per layer in August was 17.18, compared with 16.85 eggs during August last year, an increase of 2 percent. All regions of the country showed increases from a year earlier except the West, where rate of lay was down 2 percent. Increases were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, and 1 percent in South Atlantic regions.

Laying flocks averaged 277,386,000 layers during August--2 percent less than August 1959. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were down 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 7 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on September 1, 1960, totaled 278,878,000, compared with 289,345,000 on September 1 last year--a decrease of 4 percent. Decreases of 12 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central regions more than offset increases of 6 percent in the West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

----- : North : E. North : W. North : South : ; South : ----- : United
 Year : Atlantic : Central : Central : Atlantic : Central : Western : States -----
 ----- : HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 -----

	Thous.						
1949-58(Av)	52,601	54,456	73,134	29,025	45,568	33,274	288,059
1959	50,232	53,372	70,680	34,285	42,092	38,684	289,345
1960	44,276	51,349	65,581	35,134	41,534	41,004	278,878

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1949-58(Av)	26,436	36,894	63,512	15,345	24,141	14,026	180,353
1959	18,975	25,982	41,927	15,867	15,326	9,811	127,888
1960	15,534	22,291	37,975	12,098	12,822	9,388	110,108

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

1949-58(Av)	79,036	91,350	136,646	44,370	69,708	47,300	468,412
1959	69,207	79,354	112,607	50,152	57,418	48,495	417,233
1960	59,810	73,640	103,556	47,232	54,356	50,392	388,986

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	Number						
1949-58(Av)	51.4	46.1	46.0	43.5	38.7	53.5	46.4
1959	54.4	52.3	50.1	52.0	47.2	60.7	52.5
1960	55.5	54.4	53.3	52.7	48.6	59.8	54.0

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The rate of lay on September 1, 1960, was 54.0 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 52.5 eggs a year earlier. This was an increase of 3 percent and a record high for the date. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the West, where it was down 1 percent. Increases were 6 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic regions.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at 110,108,000--14 percent less than a year earlier. Pullet numbers were below last year in all regions. Decreases from 1959 were 24 percent in the South Atlantic, 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the South Central, 14 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the Western States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 388,986,000--7 percent below a year earlier. This is the smallest September 1 number of potential layers on farms since estimates began in 1937. Decreases were 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, and 5 percent in the South Central regions. The number of potential layers in the West was 4 percent above September 1, 1959.

Producers received an average of 34.2 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-August 1960, compared with 31.5 cents a month earlier and 31.1 cents a year earlier. The feature of the egg markets in August was the change from ample supplies at the beginning of the month to lighter supplies at the close of the month. After the week ending August 10, sharp increases in prices for eggs were registered in most markets throughout the country. At the close of the month, prices for large eggs ranged from 4 to 10 cents a dozen higher than at the beginning of the month.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-August averaged 15.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 17.3 cents a month earlier and 14.8 cents in mid-August 1959. Farm chickens averaged 12 cents down 0.2 cents from a month earlier, but 1.7 cents higher than a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 16.6 cents per pound live weight in mid-August down 1.3 cents from a month earlier, but 1.0 cents higher than in mid-August 1959. The movement of broilers during the month was good. In order to meet the pre-holiday demand, slaughter of broilers and fryers during the week ending August 31 was the largest of any weekly period so far this year. The light to moderate receipts of hens during August was ample for the fair to good demand.

Turkey prices in mid-August averaged 23.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 23.1 cents a month earlier and 21.7 cents in mid-August 1959. The demand for ready-to-cook frozen turkeys during August was confined mostly to immediate needs. Processing of new crop turkeys increased

although not to full capacity. There was some resistance by processors against current asking prices but on the other hand, lower bids were being turned down by growers. Movement into storage during the latter part of the month was much larger than a year ago reflecting the earlier hatch of turkeys this year compared with a year ago.

The cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.32 per 100 pounds--down 9 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler-growing mash was \$4.62 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.83 in mid-August 1959. Cost of the turkey growing mash on August 15 was \$4.60, compared with \$4.79 on August 15, 1959. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, commercial broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were all more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	36.0	41.0	40.0	460	451	400
N. H.	45.5	47.0	48.0	529	564	576
Vt.	49.2	52.0	49.0	3,030	3,172	2,940
Mass.	50.6	54.0	54.0	1,591	1,728	1,728
R. I.	43.2	44.0	46.0	285	264	276
Conn.	47.7	52.0	52.0	1,842	2,132	2,132
N. Y.	47.1	51.0	50.0	31,968	33,405	32,100
N. J.	49.3	65.0	68.0	8,977	12,350	13,056
Pa.	49.4	61.0	60.0	64,588	78,873	77,580
Ohio	55.6	63.0	64.0	196,896	250,992	249,856
Ind.	54.8	62.0	64.0	253,895	336,350	350,656
Ill.	58.0	67.0	63.0	511,523	673,350	652,176
Mich.	47.4	57.0	50.0	85,949	125,571	114,550
Wis.	54.4	65.0	54.0	142,251	179,790	149,364
Minn.	48.6	49.0	46.0	271,708	334,278	301,254
Iowa	53.8	66.0	59.0	564,790	830,346	749,713
Mo.	40.0	55.0	49.0	154,201	257,345	238,434
N. Dak.	21.0	16.5	23.0	26,472	22,572	30,843
S. Dak.	27.1	19.5	28.0	105,923	79,774	113,400
Nebr.	32.9	49.5	49.0	209,117	350,906	347,361
Kans.	26.3	41.5	41.0	55,183	81,630	80,647
Del.	46.6	55.0	65.0	7,209	9,075	10,595
Md.	47.0	54.0	58.0	22,506	27,540	29,580
Va.	39.0	46.0	48.0	34,991	38,410	39,264
W. Va.	43.0	50.0	54.0	8,356	7,650	7,614
N. C.	32.4	43.0	49.0	66,983	85,914	93,982
S. C.	21.3	27.0	32.0	24,234	25,731	27,744
Ga.	20.2	28.5	33.0	58,481	81,909	88,209
Fla.	18.6	27.0	28.0	10,900	16,281	16,044
Ky.	38.2	47.0	47.0	74,022	85,775	79,759
Tenn.	30.0	40.5	39.0	54,703	67,635	61,854
Ala.	22.0	28.0	28.0	51,435	62,580	60,088
Miss.	23.0	31.0	25.0	39,229	42,501	30,850
Ark.	22.7	35.0	33.0	18,043	14,945	11,121
La.	22.4	33.0	26.0	14,577	17,490	12,532
Oklahoma	19.4	33.0	32.0	11,436	9,306	8,768
Texas	19.9	28.0	23.0	41,318	42,728	31,234
Mont.	16.8	20.5	20.0	2,883	3,239	3,160
Idaho	60.5	70.0	69.0	2,737	5,600	5,313
Wyo.	21.9	29.0	25.0	1,299	1,769	1,550
Colo.	34.3	51.0	49.5	16,831	25,194	22,720
N. Mex.	20.4	28.5	34.0	1,170	1,425	1,802
Ariz.	21.0	34.0	33.0	816	1,190	1,155
Utah	49.8	61.0	56.0	1,943	3,050	2,856
Nev.	42.6	55.0	52.0	141	220	260
Wash.	66.8	76.0	75.0	2,232	6,080	5,625
Oreg.	53.8	60.0	64.0	1,769	3,840	4,416
Calif.	55.0	73.0	73.0	9,219	18,250	15,330
U. S.	41.6	51.5	50.0	3,270,642	4,361,170	4,182,467

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	25.0	28.0	28.0	1,088	896	812
Minn.	19.2	24.0	28.0	15,064	22,128	25,312
Iowa	20.3	21.0	24.0	281	315	360
N.Dak.	14.4	14.5	20.0	93,563	79,634	104,340
S.Dak.	11.6	7.5	16.0	26,651	10,830	25,648
Nebr.	13.4	15.0	20.0	564	180	280
Mont.	16.0	14.5	16.0	50,734	33,785	30,944
Idaho	34.6	41.0	38.0	21,372	20,828	18,354
Wyo.	17.4	17.0	16.0	1,155	765	592
Colo.	18.8	22.0	24.0	1,484	792	864
N.Mex.	15.2	14.5	14.0	226	58	56
Utah	33.0	37.0	34.5	2,796	2,331	1,863
Nev.	30.6	36.0	32.0	373	540	352
Wash.	24.6	31.0	26.0	11,036	7,998	3,016
Oreg.	26.6	28.0	28.0	4,847	2,940	2,716
U.S.	16.2	16.3	20.4	231,310	184,020	215,509

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	15.7	22.5	27.0	782	585	837
N.Dak.	13.0	17.5	21.0	20,802	17,518	28,371
S.Dak.	11.1	8.0	19.0	2,133	624	2,128
Mont.	1/17.8	17.0	19.0	1/ 6,694	1,955	4,256
U.S.	13.1	17.0	20.7	27,063	20,682	35,592

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter			Spring			White
	Hard red bushels	Soft red bushels	Hard red bushels	Durum 1/ bushels	(Winter & Spring) bushels	Total bushels	
Average 1949-58	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1959	522,444	183,654	193,726	27,480	164,766	1,092,071	
1960 2/	618,599	163,253	152,481	21,018	172,800	1,128,151	
	789,892	195,282	191,339	35,993	155,205	1,367,711	

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
 2/ Indicated September 1, 1960.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960
				1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	42.3	47.0	47.0	3,486	3,337	2,726
N. H.	37.2	39.0	41.0	59	39	41
Vt.	35.8	43.0	43.0	598	559	559
Mass.	37.9	41.0	41.0	97	82	82
Conn.	33.4	39.0	39.0	56	39	39
N. Y.	42.2	54.0	53.0	28,830	32,886	29,044
N. J.	37.0	41.5	39.0	1,271	1,038	1,092
Pa.	38.0	44.0	41.0	28,897	32,384	29,274
Ohio	42.0	46.0	62.0	47,835	52,256	64,790
Ind.	40.6	37.5	58.0	49,139	32,175	45,762
Ill.	43.4	40.0	51.0	137,341	89,320	96,798
Mich.	38.4	41.0	49.0	47,686	38,540	37,289
Wis.	47.5	50.0	48.0	134,134	128,100	113,136
Minn.	39.6	47.0	50.0	186,768	176,373	199,250
Iowa	37.5	42.5	41.0	213,827	186,490	167,321
Mo.	29.2	24.5	34.0	35,047	18,252	19,006
N. Dak.	28.3	24.5	34.0	52,980	38,538	70,074
S. Dak.	28.4	20.5	40.0	94,171	40,385	109,520
Nebr.	24.4	24.5	36.0	47,834	29,326	38,772
Kans.	23.9	23.0	33.0	22,478	15,663	11,913
Del.	34.8	35.0	44.0	277	245	264
Md.	36.4	39.0	40.0	2,110	2,028	2,080
Va.	34.6	38.0	40.0	4,299	4,370	3,920
W. Va.	33.4	40.0	43.0	1,211	1,160	1,075
N. C.	33.0	35.0	34.0	12,638	13,650	8,874
S. C.	30.0	33.0	31.0	14,223	13,893	9,145
Ga.	28.8	32.0	35.0	11,207	8,832	6,965
Fla.	22.6	26.0	30.0	625	702	750
Ky.	28.2	31.0	35.0	1,889	1,178	1,155
Tenn.	28.4	31.5	33.0	5,565	5,166	4,554
Ala.	28.2	32.0	31.0	3,311	4,160	3,627
Miss.	34.2	43.0	48.0	8,159	8,600	7,968
Ark.	32.4	36.0	37.0	9,217	6,804	5,328
La.	28.6	31.0	32.0	2,254	2,573	2,176
Okla.	20.6	25.0	30.0	12,310	12,425	10,440
Texas	22.3	23.0	26.0	28,388	26,473	28,730
Mont.	33.8	32.0	30.0	8,690	7,392	7,830
Idaho	45.6	49.0	42.0	8,710	7,399	6,804
Wyo.	31.3	33.0	30.0	3,950	3,630	3,300
Colo.	31.4	34.5	38.0	4,929	3,968	4,902
N. Mex.	24.4	42.0	40.0	486	798	800
Ariz.	48.5	55.0	57.0	499	495	570
Utah	46.6	49.0	48.0	1,826	1,519	1,488
Nev.	41.7	44.0	40.0	225	132	160
Wash.	46.6	42.5	39.0	7,596	5,695	4,446
Oreg.	33.1	34.0	38.0	9,974	7,718	7,752
Calif.	31.2	35.0	34.0	5,881	6,895	6,494
U. S.	35.7	37.7	43.0	1,302,996	1,073,982	1,178,085

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	
N.Y.	16.4	16.0	17.0	103	64	68
N.J.	19.7	26.0	26.0	640	1,144	1,118
Pa.	17.9	23.0	22.0	376	414	374
Ohio	23.0	26.0	26.5	26,686	38,272	41,340
Ind.	23.4	26.0	27.0	44,327	60,112	65,367
Ill.	24.6	26.5	26.0	103,099	125,610	128,050
Mich.	21.0	24.0	24.0	3,164	5,400	5,736
Wis.	15.0	18.5	16.0	975	1,758	1,472
Minn.	19.0	19.0	19.5	34,660	41,667	40,540
Iowa	23.2	26.5	26.0	48,770	63,441	66,612
Mo.	20.0	23.0	23.0	31,870	52,210	56,373
N.Dak.	13.7	13.0	11.5	1,314	3,029	2,438
S.Dak.	14.3	11.5	14.5	1,954	1,576	1,522
Nebr.	21.3	26.0	28.0	2,484	3,900	4,480
Kans.	12.4	21.0	22.0	4,756	9,114	11,462
Del.	17.8	22.5	23.5	1,825	3,442	4,277
Md.	18.6	20.5	22.0	2,480	4,202	5,280
Va.	18.4	20.5	22.0	3,682	5,966	6,710
N.C.	17.8	22.0	24.0	6,114	9,592	12,336
S.C.	12.5	16.0	17.5	2,307	5,920	7,892
Ga.	11.4	16.0	17.0	633	1,392	1,462
Fla.	19.9	23.0	25.0	496	1,058	1,075
Ky.	18.6	24.0	24.0	2,435	3,768	3,864
Tenn.	18.7	22.5	23.0	3,934	7,132	7,728
Ala.	19.4	22.5	23.0	1,833	3,150	3,358
Miss.	16.7	23.0	22.0	8,540	20,769	20,262
Ark.	18.5	24.5	23.0	19,581	56,791	57,040
La.	18.2	24.0	23.0	1,436	3,312	3,496
Okla.	12.6	21.0	22.0	544	1,428	2,420
Texas	1/ 20.3	29.0	28.0	244	2,262	2,184
U.S.	21.3	24.0	24.0	361,270	537,895	566,336

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/ 1,000	bags 1/ 1,000
Mo.	2,712	3,400	3,300	96	139
Miss.	2,705	2,700	2,900	1,003	1,188
Ark.	2,562	3,300	3,250	10,949	12,639
La.	2,300	2,850	2,850	12,306	12,910
Texas	2,670	3,150	3,100	13,050	13,136
Calif.	3,545	4,600	4,400	10,954	13,110
U.S.	2,680	3,349	3,294	48,358	53,122

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1959	Prelim-	Average	1959	Prelim-
	1949-58	1960	1949-58	1960	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	30.3	28.0	30.0	76	28	30
N.Y.	34.1	35.0	36.0	2,088	945	828
N.J.	38.0	35.0	47.0	830	945	1,410
Pa.	37.8	28.0	41.0	7,409	4,564	7,134
Ohio	32.6	31.0	41.0	2,204	2,139	2,583
Ind.	29.2	27.0	35.0	1,564	1,431	1,855
Ill.	30.3	24.0	33.0	2,392	1,728	2,145
Mich.	33.0	34.0	36.0	3,123	3,366	2,736
Wis.	36.7	38.0	35.0	4,162	1,862	1,155
Minn.	27.0	29.0	33.0	29,161	29,174	30,195
Iowa	28.4	35.0	34.0	746	735	782
Mo.	25.1	25.5	30.0	6,203	5,355	4,860
N.Dak.	22.2	20.0	24.5	62,219	77,580	80,776
S.Dak.	19.0	13.0	28.0	12,265	5,265	13,608
Nebr.	20.3	23.0	28.0	4,605	6,969	6,356
Kans.	18.2	25.5	26.5	7,860	21,777	16,960
Del.	32.0	37.0	41.0	409	555	697
Md.	35.1	36.0	43.0	2,906	2,880	3,655
Va.	33.8	37.0	38.0	3,450	4,366	4,826
W.Va.	33.1	33.0	42.0	432	363	462
N.C.	30.7	37.0	33.0	1,569	2,886	2,112
S.C.	25.1	27.0	27.0	652	1,161	864
Ga.	24.8	29.0	29.0	208	406	290
Ky.	26.3	28.0	33.0	2,300	2,128	2,442
Tenn.	19.7	23.5	25.0	1,516	1,480	1,375
Miss.	1/ 25.6	31.0	37.0	242	155	111
Ark.	21.9	24.0	27.0	460	288	405
Okla.	17.2	22.0	25.0	3,712	12,716	15,175
Texas	16.8	19.5	22.5	3,045	5,752	8,572
Mont.	27.4	27.5	24.0	27,530	52,250	44,232
Idaho	33.6	31.5	28.0	15,421	16,916	13,832
Wyo.	30.3	33.0	30.0	3,630	3,696	3,000
Colo.	25.6	27.5	32.0	11,433	13,558	15,136
N.Mex.	29.8	35.0	36.0	691	1,330	1,692
Ariz.	54.9	56.0	59.0	8,830	9,800	9,676
Utah	43.2	45.0	40.0	6,591	7,965	6,360
Nev.	36.7	40.0	35.0	699	720	490
Wash.	34.2	38.5	33.5	13,963	27,066	22,144
Oreg.	34.7	36.0	33.0	15,244	19,368	15,081
Calif.	36.0	39.0	40.0	62,413	68,523	68,880
U.S.	28.1	27.9	30.0	334,266	420,191	414,922

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production				
	Harvested	For	Average	1949-58	Indicated	1959	Indicated		
	Average: 1949-58:	1959	1949-58:	1959	1949-58:	1959	1960		
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000		
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels		
Ind.	: 7	12	15	36.4	58.0	339	696	900	
Ill.	: 4	10	10	1/51.7	47.0	55.0	242	470	550
Iowa	: 65	67	39	1/39.6	55.0	50.0	3,127	3,685	1,950
Mo.	: 172	507	497	26.2	50.0	50.0	7,084	25,350	24,850
S.Dak.	: 82	133	160	17.9	21.0	31.0	1,841	2,793	4,960
Nebr.	: 647	1,306	1,632	24.0	45.5	47.5	20,454	59,423	77,520
Kans.	: 2,741	4,154	4,029	19.2	33.0	34.0	55,006	137,082	136,986
Va.	: 1/ 10	6	9	1/32.0	32.0	35.0	1/ 318	192	315
N.C.	: 60	106	108	27.6	33.0	34.0	1,660	3,498	3,672
S.C.	: 9	17	15	18.6	23.0	23.0	178	391	345
Ga.	: 1/ 30	39	30	1/19.9	25.0	24.0	1/ 632	975	720
Ky.	: 1/ 24	27	23	1/35.0	45.0	48.0	1/ 959	1,215	1,104
Tenn.	: 25	39	30	23.6	32.0	32.0	665	1,248	960
Ala.	: 30	33	30	18.1	25.0	23.0	562	825	690
Miss.	: 16	22	16	19.4	31.0	33.0	399	682	528
Ark.	: 52	49	34	20.5	28.0	30.0	1,262	1,372	1,020
La.	: 6	8	5	23.6	34.0	29.0	155	272	145
Okla.	: 769	696	640	15.0	27.0	29.0	11,790	18,792	18,560
Texas	: 5,128	7,307	7,088	24.6	38.0	39.0	133,416	277,666	276,432
Colo.	: 361	431	254	13.5	23.0	26.0	5,369	9,913	6,604
N.Mex.	: 290	220	227	17.8	40.0	42.0	5,231	8,800	9,534
Ariz.	: 78	96	104	47.5	58.0	52.0	3,788	5,568	5,408
Calif.	: 144	290	281	49.3	63.0	60.0	7,583	18,270	16,860
U. S.	: 10,718	15,575	15,276	22.6	37.2	38.7	261,008	579,178	590,613

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average:	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary
	1949-58:	1959	1949-58	1959
	: 1949-58:	: 1959	: 1949-58	: 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons
Ill.	: 608	600	500	1,050
Kans.	: 242	350	230	770
Okla.	: 304	440	440	11,720
Texas	: 289	375	260	7,590
Colo.	: 203	300	210	7,040
N.Mex.	: 234	330	275	5,710
U. S.	: 265	361	295	33,880
				30,600
				20,400

State	ALL HAY					PASTURE				
	Yield per acre			Production		Condition			September 1	
	Average 1949-58	1959 cated 1949-58	1960	1959	cated 1949-58	1960	1959	cated 1949-58	1959	1960
				1,000		1,000		1,000		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Maine	1.14	1.20	1.30	681	599	630	77	88	79	
N.H.	1.31	1.40	1.51	338	295	303	74	85	88	
Vt.	1.45	1.53	1.66	1,189	1,127	1,198	78	73	81	
Mass.	1.61	1.71	1.82	448	402	412	68	85	90	
R.I.	1.76	1.84	2.00	40	35	38	77	80	75	
Conn.	1.77	1.89	1.94	401	381	385	74	93	90	
N.Y.	1.71	1.81	1.96	5,439	5,546	6,001	70	66	75	
N.J.	1.91	2.30	2.23	460	560	530	67	85	87	
Pa.	1.54	1.68	1.71	3,426	3,816	3,855	69	73	83	
Ohio	1.59	1.70	1.76	3,836	3,622	3,582	78	76	82	
Ind.	1.58	1.65	1.75	2,658	2,224	2,253	82	78	86	
Ill.	1.80	2.01	2.04	4,673	4,508	4,450	80	83	85	
Mich.	1.54	1.84	1.89	3,511	3,801	3,860	78	87	87	
Wis.	1.99	2.45	2.30	7,947	9,754	9,394	79	89	84	
Minn.	1.78	1.89	2.14	6,750	6,403	7,440	79	79	72	
Iowa	1.81	2.15	2.22	6,818	7,699	7,804	80	91	92	
Mo.	1.30	1.50	1.50	4,190	4,102	4,427	72	73	75	
N.Dak.	1.02	.81	1.14	3,819	3,180	4,303	73	49	73	
S.Dak.	.88	.67	1.03	4,538	3,414	5,380	71	43	74	
Nebr.	1.14	1.20	1.26	6,119	6,282	6,614	76	74	78	
Kans.	1.49	1.90	1.97	3,345	3,557	3,739	68	79	83	
Del.	1.46	1.56	1.65	88	78	81	73	89	89	
Md.	1.50	1.68	1.72	663	702	681	75	81	87	
Va.	1.25	1.46	1.41	1,671	1,783	1,701	76	78	86	
W.Va.	1.31	1.38	1.44	982	933	956	79	72	89	
N.C.	1.06	1.33	1.17	1,214	1,225	1,009	77	88	88	
S.C.	.89	1.04	1.00	548	497	419	68	76	82	
Ga.	.78	1.08	1.02	664	574	523	72	76	81	
Fla.	1.18	1.86	1.88	136	203	222	81	87	84	
Ky.	1.30	1.49	1.44	2,277	2,369	2,346	77	86	85	
Tenn.	1.14	1.36	1.25	1,799	1,978	1,772	72	90	82	
Ala.	.89	1.06	.93	705	770	690	70	77	79	
Miss.	1.21	1.47	1.12	952	1,159	918	72	86	71	
Ark.	1.10	1.28	1.19	1,103	1,011	906	71	82	79	
La.	1.26	1.36	1.16	489	572	487	78	90	76	
Okl.	1.20	1.55	1.57	1,772	1,919	1,957	65	85	91	
Texas	1.08	1.37	1.27	1,846	2,340	2,098	57	83	84	
Mont.	1.19	1.28	1.18	2,788	3,009	2,752	76	69	74	
Idaho	2.41	2.42	2.28	2,788	2,911	2,861	87	80	82	
Wyo.	1.21	1.22	1.06	1,368	1,394	1,188	80	70	60	
Colo.	1.66	1.77	1.78	2,392	2,471	2,599	72	69	64	
N.Mex.	2.30	2.77	2.67	510	656	638	70	88	87	
Ariz.	2.86	3.67	3.60	732	976	1,032	86	88	86	
Utah	2.24	2.36	2.07	1,267	1,348	1,216	80	71	64	
Nev.	1.65	1.94	1.76	616	472	452	87	71	72	
Wash.	1.94	1.89	1.87	1,562	1,524	1,552	75	73	70	
Oreg.	1.78	1.81	1.83	1,817	1,827	2,023	77	76	80	
Calif.	3.28	3.44	3.51	6,324	6,756	7,325	80	68	75	
U.S.	1.48	1.62	1.68	102,699	112,764	117,005	74	78	81	

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FCR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1959	Indicated	Average	1959	Indicated
	1949-58	1960	1949-58	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.37	1.65	1.55	16	25	25
N.H.	1.76	1.85	2.00	24	37	40
Vt.	1.90	1.90	2.10	143	228	267
Mass.	2.12	2.25	2.30	75	94	104
R.I.	2.26	2.45	2.45	7	10	10
Conn.	2.38	2.35	2.50	117	136	142
N.Y.	2.08	2.10	2.25	1,721	2,470	2,725
N.J.	2.33	2.75	2.60	239	371	338
Pa.	1.88	2.00	2.00	1,146	1,732	1,800
Ohio	1.38	1.95	2.00	1,681	1,663	1,740
Ind.	1.92	1.90	2.05	1,309	1,096	1,171
Ill.	2.32	2.45	2.40	2,705	3,018	2,897
Mich.	1.66	1.95	2.00	2,348	2,919	3,024
Wis.	2.24	2.70	2.45	4,972	7,452	7,100
Minn.	2.24	2.20	2.45	4,374	4,906	5,792
Iowa	2.21	2.40	2.45	3,890	5,820	5,407
Mo.	2.44	2.80	2.80	1,056	1,568	1,599
N.Dak.	1.49	1.05	1.50	1,450	1,256	1,884
S.Dak.	1.44	.90	1.40	2,202	1,908	3,027
Nebr.	1.94	2.15	2.20	3,468	3,969	3,898
Kans.	1.86	2.35	2.50	2,221	2,435	2,538
Del.	2.12	2.50	2.30	16	22	21
Md.	2.13	2.30	2.35	186	271	277
Va.	2.24	2.45	2.30	432	671	637
W.Va.	1.80	1.90	1.85	229	312	298
N.C.	2.03	2.50	2.00	145	200	140
Ga.	1.90	2.25	1.80	36	83	52
Ky.	2.03	2.20	2.10	515	671	640
Tenn.	1.90	2.20	1.90	288	449	384
Ala.	1.70	1.90	1.65	35	48	38
Miss.	2.00	2.60	2.00	27	31	26
Ark.	2.10	2.30	2.25	114	104	88
La.	1.89	2.00	1.90	46	32	28
Okl.	1.78	2.35	2.45	780	827	818
Texas	2.13	2.60	2.65	531	577	559
Mont.	1.66	1.75	1.60	1,503	1,820	1,648
Idaho	2.84	2.80	2.65	2,391	2,526	2,486
Wyo.	1.74	1.65	1.45	712	799	637
Colo.	2.21	2.25	2.25	1,663	1,811	1,865
N.Mex.	2.99	3.50	3.40	434	567	541
Ariz.	3.14	4.10	4.00	628	861	924
Utah	2.58	2.70	2.30	1,063	1,161	1,028
Nev.	2.96	3.10	2.70	338	363	316
Wash.	2.24	2.05	2.00	849	859	846
Oreg.	2.77	2.60	2.65	829	900	991
Calif.	4.66	4.80	4.85	5,042	5,611	5,951
U.S.	2.16	2.25	2.31	53,996	64,739	66,817

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.21	1.25	1.35	543	498	526
N. H.	1.37	1.40	1.50	228	200	206
Vt.	1.50	1.55	1.65	749	673	688
Mass.	1.65	1.70	1.80	266	230	230
R. I.	1.76	1.75	1.90	24	19	21
Conn.	1.76	1.85	1.90	187	168	169
N. Y.	1.62	1.65	1.80	3,259	2,790	2,983
N. J.	1.65	1.80	1.85	157	137	144
Pa.	1.42	1.50	1.55	2,123	1,884	1,888
Ohio	1.43	1.55	1.60	2,012	1,866	1,734
Ind.	1.36	1.50	1.55	1,041	933	896
Ill.	1.47	1.55	1.70	1,593	1,291	1,345
Mich.	1.34	1.55	1.60	1,090	851	808
Wis.	1.72	1.95	2.00	2,737	2,118	2,086
Minn.	1.47	1.45	1.70	1,210	734	869
Iowa	1.48	1.65	1.85	2,706	1,762	2,292
Mo.	1.12	1.25	1.25	1,076	1,249	1,374
Nebr.	1.20	1.40	1.50	151	56	51
Kans.	1.29	1.65	1.60	131	109	138
Del.	1.48	1.50	1.60	37	33	37
Md.	1.39	1.50	1.50	347	324	302
Va.	1.20	1.30	1.30	504	526	521
W. Va.	1.25	1.25	1.35	500	439	459
N. C.	1.16	1.40	1.40	140	216	211
Ky.	1.25	1.40	1.35	520	634	580
Tenn.	1.14	1.20	1.20	205	271	258
Ala.	1.00	1.15	.90	48	72	62
Miss.	1.19	1.55	1.05	100	209	149
Ark.	1.12	1.25	1.20	41	59	58
La.	1.25	1.30	1.15	76	100	89
Mont.	1.22	1.30	1.15	310	299	278
Idaho	1.39	1.35	1.25	176	165	161
Wyo.	1.14	1.10	.90	144	143	122
Colo.	1.30	1.30	1.30	264	285	294
N. Mex.	1.30	1.40	1.30	16	17	17
Utah	1.64	1.60	1.60	68	72	69
Nev.	1.31	1.00	1.10	56	33	33
Wash.	1.97	1.95	2.10	391	382	420
Oreg.	1.77	1.80	1.80	268	281	301
U. S.	1.44	1.53	1.59	25,496	22,128	22,869

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1959	Indi-	Average	1959	Indi-
	1949-58	1960	cated	1949-58	1960	cated
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.18	1.20	1.20	111	80	84
Ill.	1.10	1.10	1.15	129	60	67
Mo.	1.10-	1.05	1.05	1,185	624	686
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.35	83	43	45
Del.	1.28	1.25	1.35	23	15	14
Md.	1.24	1.30	1.30	69	58	47
Va.	1.01	1.10	1.10	417	307	279
W.Va.	1.06	1.00	1.15	34	22	23
N.C.	1.00	1.35	1.05	426	417	292
S.C.	.89	1.05	.95	172	160	133
Ga.	.87	1.00	.95	130	97	86
Ky.	1.14	1.30	1.25	816	725	746
Tenn.	1.03	1.25	1.10	813	824	674
Ala.	.94	1.05	.90	132	144	112
Miss.	1.19	1.40	1.05	287	248	186
Ark.	1.03	1.20	1.10	440	380	363
La.	1.28	1.45	1.10	95	91	66
Okla.	1.04	1.20	1.20	92	82	89
U.S.	1.07	1.20	1.10	5,453	4,377	3,992

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1959	Prelim-	Average	1959	Prelim-
	1949-58	1960	inary	1949-58	1960	inary
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	1.23	1.30	1.35	66	47	49
Minn.	1.12	1.15	1.25	828	552	564
Mo.	1.04	1.20	1.20	160	191	193
N.Dak.	.83	.70	.90	1,800	1,364	1,753
S.Dak.	.62	.50	.75	1,987	1,193	2,058
Nebr.	.70	.65	.75	2,225	2,033	2,392
Kans.	1.01	1.25	1.25	639	694	715
Ark.	.98	1.20	1.10	160	169	147
Okla.	1.02	1.35	1.35	400	504	524
Texas	.99	1.35	1.25	172	239	219
Mont.	.78	.80	.75	573	536	482
Idaho	1.11	1.15	1.10	151	153	146
Wyo.	.82	.80	.70	360	320	274
Colo.	.94	1.00	1.10	324	255	295
N.Mex.	.71	.90	.95	16	18	21
Utah	1.15	1.15	1.20	103	89	95
Nev.	.99	.75	.90	199	60	86
Wash.	1.30	1.25	1.25	66	62	68
Oreg.	1.13	1.10	1.15	326	296	340
Calif.	1.25	1.20	1.20	160	136	143
U.S.	.81	.78	.89	10,714	8,911	10,564

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average	1959	Indicated
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
				1,000	1,000	1,000
Maine	: Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
	: 858	900	950	47	9	10
New York	: 1,024	900	1,100	1,336	837	1,056
Michigan	: 948	1,160	1,130	4,201	5,974	5,932
Total N. E.	: 960	1,120	1,125	5,585	6,820	6,928
Nebraska	: 1,533	1,650	1,600	1,014	1,188	1,088
Montana	: 1,519	1,500	1,450	193	195	174
Idaho	: 1,726	1,800	1,700	2,321	2,592	2,397
Wyoming	: 1,372	1,400	1,430	819	1,036	958
Washington	: 1,817	1,650	1,850	561	940	758
Total N. W.	: 1,616	1,653	1,634	4,907	5,951	5,375
Colorado	: 822	735	760	1,838	1,602	1,687
New Mexico	: 449	725	700	195	87	70
Arizona	: 468	600	450	36	18	9
Utah	: 449	200	300	40	16	24
Total S. W.	: 730	715	740	2,109	1,723	1,720
California	:					
Large Lima	: 1,642	1,527	1,700	1,166	916	850
Baby Lima	: 1,655	1,717	1,900	661	412	456
Other	: 1,200	1,306	1,320	2,356	2,390	2,244
Total Calif.	: 1,361	1,393	1,455	4,183	3,718	3,550
United States	: 1,132	1,233	1,233	16,784	18,212	17,713

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	1959	Preliminary
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minnesota	: 1,031	1,130	1,200	42	34	72
North Dakota	: 972	1,250	1,100	32	50	66
Idaho	: 1,236	1,450	930	1,159	1,827	846
Colorado	: 889	930	950	85	65	38
Washington	: 1,135	1,500	1,160	1,510	2,190	1,554
Oregon	: 960	1,450	1,300	92	174	156
California	: 1,185	1,750	--	79	35	--
United States	: 1,156	1,458	1,080	3,112	4,375	2,732

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959 1,000
Va.	1,802	1,910	1,975	215,623	198,640
N.C.	1,450	1,580	1,750	283,444	281,240
Tenn.	790	925	800	2,398	1,850
Total (Va., N.C. area)	1,577	1,696	1,826	501,464	481,730
S.C.	835	800	1,100	10,766	8,800
Ga.	915	1,120	1,200	518,657	542,080
Fla.	932	900	1,100	54,490	44,100
Ala.	863	800	1,000	212,213	160,800
Miss.	386	400	450	2,294	2,000
Total (S.E. area)	897	1,010	1,133	798,920	757,780
Ark.	395	450	450	2,200	1,350
Okla.	714	1,100	1,150	95,781	133,100
Texas	542	715	775	185,392	206,635
N.Mex.	1,233	1,950	1,975	7,514	11,700
Total (S.W. area)	598	842	899	291,264	352,785
U. S.	951	1,096	1,207	1,591,648	1,592,295
					1,688,075

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959 1,000
Wis.	13.2	14.0	12.5	120	70
Minn.	9.6	11.0	13.5	9,718	5,302
Iowa	12.8	18.5	17.0	514	278
N.Dak.	7.6	5.8	7.0	19,191	11,356
S.Dak.	8.2	6.0	9.0	5,600	3,432
Texas	6.5	10.5	10.0	655	357
Mont.	7.3	7.0	8.5	397	126
Ariz.	1/ 26.3	26.0	25.0	166	78
Calif.	29.2	38.0	31.0	1,607	1,710
U. S.	8.4	7.3	8.9	38,076	22,709
					29,937

1/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	12.8	16.3	15.5	229	354	341
Mich.	12.0	17.5	14.5	784	1,299	942
Wis.	10.6	13.7	10.0	92	89	60
Minn.	11.0	12.4	12.0	686	880	924
N. Dak.	10.8	12.6	12.5	353	425	512
S. Dak.	12.0	13.7	10.5	56	82	66
Nebr.	14.4	17.3	17.0	784	1,107	1,156
Kans.	11.4	16.9	16.0	78	142	138
Mont.	13.6	15.7	15.5	697	827	930
Idaho	19.1	21.5	21.5	1,454	1,886	1,978
Wyo.	14.2	16.2	15.0	479	616	615
Colo.	16.1	17.0	17.5	1,980	2,437	2,712
Utah	15.4	18.3	15.5	443	572	490
Wash.	22.7	22.4	23.0	607	763	851
Oreg.	22.9	26.1	24.5	395	504	480
Calif. 1/	19.7	23.7	21.5	3,442	4,928	4,343
Other States	14.2	17.9	16.4	83	104	100
U. S.	16.0	18.8	17.7	12,642	17,015	16,638

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Louisiana	21.1	20.3	22.0	5,620	5,520	6,292
Florida	34.7	38.2	38.0	1,313	1,798	1,881
U. S.	22.8	22.9	24.4	6,933	7,318	8,173

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type	No.	Average	Yield per acre	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Production
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	1,333	1,560	1,625	121,910	109,980	113,750	
North Carolina	11	1,260	1,450	1,575	298,342	261,000	286,650	
Total Old Belt	11	1,280	1,481	1,589	420,252	370,980	400,400	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,486	1,550	1,850	442,770	345,650	416,250	
North Carolina	13	1,456	1,735	1,800	110,472	96,292	100,800	
South Carolina	13	1,465	1,765	1,780	159,712	142,965	144,180	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,461	1,753	1,788	239,183	239,257	244,980	
Georgia	14	1,288	1,520	1,700	117,556	104,880	119,000	
Florida	14	1,226	1,395	1,550	22,510	19,390	21,700	
Alabama	14	1,067	1,250	1,350	534	562	608	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,276	1,498	1,673	140,601	124,832	141,308	
Total All Flue-cured Types	14	1,383	1,559	1,722	1,73,805	1,080,719	1,202,938	
CLASS 2, FLUE-CURED:								
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,208	1,320	1,300	10,978	10,032	9,750	
Kentucky	22	1,204	1,490	1,425	10,206	9,089	8,550	
Tennessee	22	1,374	1,635	1,575	25,660	23,054	21,735	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,321	1,591	1,530	35,866	32,143	30,285	
Kentucky	23	1,126	1,480	1,275	9,780	9,028	7,985	
Tennessee	23	1,146	1,450	1,350	2,251	1,885	1,755	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,129	1,475	1,289	12,032	10,913	9,450	
Total All Flue-cured Types	23	1,23	1,257	1,450	1,450	1,58,885	1,53,088	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:								
Ohio	31	1,442	1,625	1,550	16,702	14,950	13,950	
Indiana	31	1,461	1,750	1,650	12,929	12,075	11,550	
Missouri	31	1,294	1,560	1,450	4,730	4,680	4,350	
Virginia	31	1,787	2,075	2,000	21,628	21,995	20,600	
West Virginia	31	1,424	1,615	1,500	4,042	4,038	3,750	
North Carolina	31	1,802	2,060	2,000	19,339	20,188	19,600	
Kentucky	31	1,422	1,620	1,600	365,896	322,380	312,000	
Tennessee	31	1,438	1,700	1,625	103,611	102,000	96,875	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,747	1,669	1,629	502,306	48,981	46,675	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,846	1,850	1,900	38,498	32,300	32,400	
Total All Light Cured	31	1,381	1,577	1,550	587,479	534,606	54,075	

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type	Average	Yield per acre	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Production
	No.	1949-58	1959					
3B Dark Air-cured	35	1,298	1,550	1,475	13,446	10,695	9,735	9,735
Kentucky	35	1,328	1,590	1,450	4,083	3,339	3,045	3,045
Tennessee	35	1,305	1,559	1,469	17,572	14,034	12,780	12,780
Total One Smoker	35	1,212	1,265	1,400	8,800	5,313	5,880	5,880
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,002	1,040	1,050	3,276	2,184	1,995	1,995
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,232	1,207	1,356	28,748	21,531	20,955	20,955
Total All Dark Cigar Types	35-37	1,232	1,207	1,356	28,748	21,531	20,955	20,955
CLASS 4, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,573	1,725	1,675	47,750	53,475	50,250	50,250
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,456	1,760	1,700	7,334	6,864	6,800	6,800
Total Cigar Filter Types	41-44	1,361	1,729	1,678	55,085	60,339	57,050	57,050
CLASS 5, CIGAR BILLET:								
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,680	1,570	1,750	11,610	4,396	4,025	4,025
Massachusetts	52	1,871	1,900	2,075	7,309	2,660	2,905	2,905
Connecticut	52	1,784	1,700	1,950	2,236	510	682	682
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,851	1,865	2,050	9,545	3,170	3,587	3,587
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,543	1,620	1,575	8,923	9,234	9,450	9,450
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,535	1,420	1,575	14,512	11,644	14,490	14,490
Total Cigar Bearer Types	51-55	27	1,628	1,546	1,639	27,747	28,744	31,552
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,253	1,330	1,375	2,321	2,527	2,750	2,750
Connecticut	61	1,179	1,300	1,325	7,536	8,060	8,215	8,215
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,196	1,307	1,337	9,857	10,587	10,965	10,965
Georgia	62	1,211	1,390	1,350	1,328	1,668	1,755	1,755
Florida	62	1,260	1,340	1,350	5,004	6,030	6,480	6,480
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,249	1,351	1,350	6,332	7,698	8,235	8,235
Total Cigar Wrapping Types	61-62	1,276	1,325	1,345	16,150	18,285	19,200	19,200
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,520	1,596	1,596	116,161	107,068	102,802	102,802
CLASS 7, MISCCELLANEOUS:								
Total Louisianians Perirue	72	634	575	950	186	75	171	171
UNITED STATES	All	1,383	1,563	1,652	2,066,165	1,797,087	1,894,826	1,894,826

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes Massaohusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota type 55 through 1956.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1958	1959	Indicated
	1949-58	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,030	1,250	1,430	1,190
New Hampshire	1,185	1,600	1,630	1,320
Vermont	897	1,070	860	1,000
Massachusetts	2,548	2,400	2,700	2,150
Rhode Island	168	125	160	120
Connecticut	1,329	1,040	1,350	850
New York	17,494	22,000	19,500	17,000
New Jersey	2,828	2,500	3,700	2,700
Pennsylvania	6,346	6,400	7,500	5,700
Delaware	322	280	360	240
Maryland	1,185	1,270	1,600	1,200
Virginia	9,506	11,100	10,900	10,200
West Virginia	4,484	5,200	5,700	4,600
North Carolina	1,329	1,800	1,500	1,950
Total Eastern States	50,650	58,035	58,890	50,220
Central States:				
Ohio	3,088	3,100	2,750	3,200
Indiana	1,468	1,628	1,525	1,580
Illinois	2,641	2,140	2,300	2,300
Michigan	9,354	12,200	12,800	11,000
Wisconsin	1,217	1,100	1,340	1,200
Minnesota	262	330	261	280
Iowa	176	100	160	90
Missouri	912	730	750	825
Nebraska	53	30	36	35
Kansas	248	180	230	230
Kentucky	318	395	260	410
Tennessee	354	690	450	500
Arkansas	355	373	250	350
Total Central States	20,447	22,996	23,112	22,000
Western States:				
Montana	97	115	85	20
Idaho	1,452	1,200	1,250	620
Colorado	1,276	1,520	1,000	780
New Mexico	569	714	350	200
Utah	392	330	350	280
Washington	26,355	3/ 29,800	23,650	23,500
Oregon	2,492	2,250	2,200	2,300
California	8,727	9,650	10,900	9,300
Total Western States	41,360	45,579	39,785	37,000
United States	112,456	126,610	121,787	109,220

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania 128; Washington, 500; 1959-Maine, 29; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 22; Connecticut, 74; New York, 740; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania, 180; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 57; Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 8.

3/ Includes 1,000,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	15	10	17
Mass.	77	120	110	125
R.I.	14	19	16	18
Corn.	135	170	150	160
N.Y.	1,149	1,390	1,120	950
N.J.	1,889	2,600	2,400	2,600
Pa.	2,570	3,000	2,900	3,000
Ohio	979	1,100	780	1,100
Ind.	368	500	365	380
Ill.	1,091	1,070	850	780
Mich.	2,908	3,200	3,100	3,000
Mo.	427	360	250	300
Kans.	122	135	80	165
Del.	111	90	75	70
Md.	458	490	460	500
Va.	1,404	1,950	1,500	1,750
W.Va.	651	840	660	750
N.C.	1,049	1,350	1,250	1,500
S.C.	3,213	2/ 5,300	2/ 5,500	5,100
Ga.	2,269	2/ 4,000	2/ 3,400	3,700
Ky.	202	190	150	190
Tenn.	182	180	200	200
Ala.	531	960	1,000	1,200
Miss.	317	443	420	420
Ark.	1,451	2,100	1,925	2,050
La.	75	145	160	175
Oklahoma	244	350	155	300
Texas	665	1,100	1,100	1,400
Idaho	293	350	240	260
Colo.	1,672	2/ 1,820	1,670	660
N.Mex.	156	160	185	20
Utah	498	420	470	210
Wash.	1,516	2,200	2,260	2,040
Oreg.	432	450	550	450
California				
Freestone	11,151	11,459	13,501	13,543
Total Above	40,209	50,026	48,962	49,083
California				
Clingstone 3/	22,239	2/21,043	2/25,377	25,377
U. S.	62,528	71,069	74,339	74,460

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958-New York, 70,000 bushels; Georgia, 175,000 bushels; Arkansas, 66,000 bushels; Washington, 100,000 bushels; 1959-Georgia, 90,000 bushels; Arkansas, 38,000 bushels; California, Freestone, 250,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 750,000 bushels (18,000 tons).

2/ Includes excess cullage or harvested fruit; 1958-South Carolina, 140,000 bushels; Georgia, 50,000 bushels; Colorado, 253,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 1,291,000 bushels (31,000 tons); 1959-South Carolina, 150,000 bushels; Georgia, 40,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 1,416,000 bushels (34,000 tons).

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: 1949-58, 533,700; 1958, 505,000; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 609,000.

PEARS

State	Average	Production	1/	Indicated
	1949-58 1,000 bushels	1958 1,000 bushels	1959 1,000 bushels	1960 1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	60	55	40
N. Y.	529	625	570	480
Pa.	153	115	110	100
Ohio	118	60	60	55
Ill.	131	88	100	80
Mich.	989	2/ 1,400	1,300	1,150
Mo.	99	75	80	80
Va.	58	40	25	30
W. Va.	50	65	55	60
N. C.	81	94	55	85
Ga.	129	98	85	80
Ky.	57	50	30	25
Tenn.	88	140	125	100
Ala.	84	150	75	110
Miss.	104	108	85	95
Ark.	70	102	75	90
La.	57	55	50	40
Okla.	64	80	60	70
Texas	184	250	270	300
Idaho	86	120	80	55
Colo.	194	210	190	25
Utah	232	330	140	200
Wash.	5,353	4,700	4,140	2,814
Oreg.	5,676	5,500	5,500	4,700
Calif.	15,193	14,375	16,876	15,542
U. S.	29,981	28,890	30,191	26,406

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average	Production	1/	Indicated
	1949-58 Tons	1958 Tons	1959 Tons	1960 Tons
Wash., all	133,825	117,500	103,500	70,300
Bartlett	93,950	77,500	69,500	39,000
Other	39,875	40,000	34,000	31,300
Oreg., all	141,890	137,500	137,500	117,500
Bartlett	57,020	57,500	55,000	42,500
Other	84,870	80,000	82,500	75,000
Calif., all	364,600	345,000	405,000	373,000
Bartlett	322,300	312,000	366,000	335,000
Other	42,300	33,000	39,000	38,000
3 States, all	640,315	600,000	646,000	560,800
Bartlett	473,270	447,000	490,500	416,500
Other	167,045	153,000	155,500	144,300

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production <u>1/</u>			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	78,060	100,600	91,000	115,000
New Jersey	1,340	1,200	1,100	1,200
Pennsylvania	22,600	29,000	28,000	29,000
Ohio	15,310	20,000	15,200	18,600
Indiana	1,150	1,300	1,350	1,400
Illinois	1,570	1,100	1,000	1,000
Michigan	40,100	50,500	57,000	58,000
Iowa	1,760	1,300	1,300	1,200
Missouri	3,650	4,200	3,600	3,800
Kansas	790	500	500	500
Virginia	702	370	300	300
North Carolina	1,780	1,300	1,200	1,300
South Carolina	1,270	1,700	1,800	2,200
Georgia	1,480	1,700	1,400	1,500
Arkansas	7,300	9,800	8,000	9,300
Arizona	3,760	5,700	10,200	9,500
Washington	36,040	54,000	58,000	42,000
Oregon	920	900	1,100	800
California, all	2,665,800	2,741,000	2,857,000	2,775,000
Wine varieties	576,300	580,000	580,000	545,000
Table varieties	558,400	530,000	532,000	530,000
Raisin varieties	1,531,100	1,631,000	1,745,000	1,700,000
Raisins <u>2/</u>	212,000	186,000	222,000	---
Not dried	683,100	887,000	857,000	---
United States	2,885,762	3,026,170	3,139,050	3,071,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

		APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES			
Crop and State		Average 1949-58	Production 1958	1959	Indicated 1960
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
California	:	177,400	90,000	210,000	225,000
Washington	:	12,680	2/ 14,000	2/ 13,600	9,800
Utah	:	5,090	4,000	6,200	2,600
United States	:	195,170	108,000	229,800	237,400
PLUMS:					
Michigan	:	6,430	7,800	6,700	6,500
California	:	80,000	61,000	2/ 93,000	88,000
United States	:	86,430	68,800	29,700	94,500
PRUNES:					
Idaho	:	20,730	19,300	22,900	9,000
Washington	:	17,580	13,500	2/ 22,000	6,000
Oregon	:	49,110	19,700	44,000	8,000
California	3/	152,200	96,000	139,000	135,000
United States	:	467,920	292,500	436,400	360,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1958-Apricots, Washington, 400; 1959-Prunes, Washington, 250.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1958-Apricots, Washington, 600; 1959-Apricots, Washington, 1,000; Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, Washington, 1,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

		MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS				
Crop and State		Condition September 1			Production 1/	
Average : 1949-58		1959	1960	Average : 1949-58	1959	Indicated : 1960
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	:	61	40	55	9,210	2/ 8,000
FIGS:						
California	:	Dried } 84	79	81 3/ 25,640	3/ 19,000	---
		Not dried } :		11,400	6,600	---
NECTARINES:						
California	:	4/ 78	82	88	20,080	39,000
OLIVES:						
California	:	57	30	72	48,700	27,000
ALMONDS:						
California	:	--	--	--	39,610	82,800
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	:	--	--	--	7,460	9,600
Washington	:	--	--	--	562	480
United States	:	--	--	--	8,022	10,080
WALNUTS:						
California	:	--	--	--	68,840	58,500
Oregon	:	--	--	--	6,420	4,000
United States	:	--	--	--	75,270	62,500
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.						
2/ Includes 950 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.						
3/ Dried basis.						
4/ Short-time average.						

PECANS

State	Improved varieties		Production		Wild and seedling pecans	
	Average : 1949-58	: 1959	Indicated: 1960	Average : 1949-58	: 1959	: Indicated 1960
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
N.C.	: 1,841	: 1,200	: 2,700	: 259	: 200	: 300
S.C.	: 3,442	: 3,200	: 4,500	: 653	: 800	: 1,200
Ga.	: 29,452	: 32,000	: 32,000	: 6,458	: 10,000	: 11,000
Fla.	: 2,738	: 2,500	: 2,100	: 1,904	: 2,000	: 1,400
Ala.	: 15,320	: 12,200	: 15,000	: 2,942	: 3,000	: 4,000
Miss.	: 4,826	: 2,200	: 3,600	: 5,189	: 3,200	: 5,400
Ark.	: 985	: 800	: 1,300	: 4,225	: 3,800	: 6,200
La.	: 3,485	: 2,000	: 4,000	: 12,455	: 18,000	: 8,000
Okla.	: 1,531	: 500	: 3,100	: 17,209	: 8,500	: 31,900
Texas	: 5,023	: 4,800	: 6,000	: 26,947	: 27,200	: 34,000
N.Mex.	: 3,177	: 5,400	: 7,500			
U.S.	: 71,820	: 66,800	: 81,800	: 78,242	: 76,700	: 103,400

State	Production		All pecans 1959	Indicated 1960
	Average 1949-58	: 1959		
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds		: 1,000 pounds
N.C.	: 2,101	: 1,400	: 1,400	: 3,000
S.C.	: 4,095	: 4,000	: 4,000	: 5,700
Ga.	: 35,910	: 42,000	: 42,000	: 43,000
Fla.	: 4,642	: 4,500	: 4,500	: 3,500
Ala.	: 18,262	: 15,200	: 15,200	: 19,000
Miss.	: 10,015	: 5,400	: 5,400	: 9,000
Ark.	: 5,210	: 4,600	: 4,600	: 7,500
La.	: 15,940	: 20,000	: 20,000	: 12,000
Okla.	: 18,740	: 9,000	: 9,000	: 35,000
Texas	: 31,970	: 32,000	: 32,000	: 40,000
N.Mex.	: 3,177	: 5,400	: 5,400	: 7,500
U.S.	: 150,1062	: 143,500	: 143,500	: 185,200

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production		1/	Indicated 1960
	Average 1949-58	: 1958		
	: Barrels	: Barrels		: Barrels
Mass.	: 557,400	: 598,000	: 545,000	: 700,000
N.J.	: 87,900	: 89,000	: 95,000	: 88,000
Wis.	: 271,200	: 389,000	: 440,000	: 385,000
Wash.	: 54,950	: 57,300	: 106,000	: 77,000
Oreg.	: 27,370	: 32,300	: 51,200	: 38,500
United States	: 998,820	: 1,165,500	: 1,237,200	: 1,288,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, September 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition	Percent		Crop and State	Condition	Percent
Average: 1959: 1960				Average: 1959: 1960		
1949-58				1949-58		
ORANGES:	:	:	:		:	:
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/				GRAPEFRUIT:		
Calif.	: 70	75	57	Fla., All	: 64	57
Fla.	:			Seedless	: 66	60
Temple	: --	70	67	Other	: 62	54
Other	: 71	60	75	Texas	: 42	75
Texas	: 51	77	31	Ariz.	: 74	89
Ariz.	: 70	85	66	Calif., All	: 76	70
La.	: 62	79	70	D.V.	: 80	82
Total Above varieties	: --	--	--	Other	: 74	64
VALENCIA ORANGES:				Total Grapefruit	: 57	67
Calif.	: 73	70	75	LEMONS:		
Fla.	: 70	67	72	Calif.	: 73	73
Texas	: 48	79	74	Ariz.	: 59	88
Ariz.	: 72	89	71	Total Lemons	: 73	74
Total, Valencia Oranges	: --	--	--	LIMES:		
ALL ORANGES:				Fla.	: 68	70
Calif.	: 72	72	66	TANGELOS:		
Fla.	: 70	63	73	Fla.	: --	66
Texas	: 50	78	78			63
Ariz.	: 70	87	69	TANGERINES:		
La.	: 62	79	70	Fla.	: 64	50
Total, All Oranges	: 71	69	69			72

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1960

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal : Acreage harvested : Yield per harv. acre : Production
 group : : Indi- : : Indi- : : Indi-
 and : Average: 1959 : cated : Average: 1959 : cated : Average: 1959 : cated
 State : 1949-58: : 1960 : 1949-58: : 1960 : 1949-58: : 1960
 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

WINTER: acres acres acres Cwt. Cwt. Cwt. cwt. cwt. cwt.
 Fla. 13.0 12.0 10.0 154 155 110 1,979 1,860 1,100
 Calif. 14.1 14.3 10.6 157 150 190 2,211 2,145 2,011
 Total 27.1 26.3 20.6 155.0 152.3 151.2 4,190 4,085 3,114

E. SPRING:
 Fla.-Hastings 17.9 21.5 23.0 160 125 115 2,854 1/2,688 2,645
 -Other 4.5 3.6 4.7 109 110 125 500 396 588
 Texas 3.0 .5 .9 49 120 60 136 60 54
 Total 25.5 25.6 28.6 136.4 122.8 114.9 3,490 3,114 3,287

LATE SPRING:

N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.6	13.2	15.0	124	140	150	1,812	1,848	2,250
Other Counties	11.4	6.9	6.4	74	80	110	812	552	704
S.C.	10.4	6.0	7.0	81	90	100	836	540	700
Ga.	2.9	1.8	1.6	59	59	60	172	106	96
Ala.-Baldwin	18.1	12.0	15.5	100	120	140	1,842	1,440	2,170
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	50	547	435	450
Miss.	10.8	9.0	8.0	40	50	45	434	450	360
Ark.	13.7	7.6	6.9	50	59	59	680	448	407
La.	10.6	7.2	7.2	42	52	50	441	374	360
Okla.	6.0	4.9	4.4	50	60	60	300	294	264
Texas	10.9	8.0	8.8	47	62	65	498	496	572
Ariz.	5.3	7.8	9.8	226	250	275	1,189	1,950	2,695
Calif.	57.1	45.0	53.7	262	325	320	14,910	14,625	17,184
Total	183.5	138.1	153.3	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212

E. SUMMER:

Mo.	11.7	9.0	8.0	66	70	70	768	630	560
Kans.	4.4	2.3	2.2	58	100	90	258	230	198
Del.	6.9	12.0	11.0	153	200	200	1,161	2,400	2,200
Md.	3.8	2.7	2.6	103	120	145	385	324	377
Va.-East, Shore	20.4	21.0	23.0	125	115	160	2,563	2,415	3,680
-Norfolk	3.7	1.9	1.6	98	90	115	375	171	184
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.5	64	70	75	527	455	488
N.C.	12.6	8.8	8.4	65	85	100	810	748	840
Ga.	3.6	2.7	2.5	36	45	37	132	122	92
Ky.	18.2	13.7	13.3	58	65	67	1,040	890	891
Tenn.	17.6	13.0	12.0	57	70	65	999	910	780
Texas	6.8	11.8	11.3	143	170	170	957	2,006	1,921
Calif.	9.5	9.6	9.6	265	310	300	2,488	2,976	2,880
Total	127.5	115.0	112.0	98.6	124.1	134.7	12,461	14,277	15,091

LATE SUMMER:

Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.2	145	160	175	370	336	385
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	140	165	185	191	231	259
N.Y.-L.I. 2/	21.9	14.2	13.5	202	210	260	4,297	2,982	3,510
N.J.	25.7	18.0	17.0	168	215	230	4,165	3,870	3,910
Pa.	5.7	4.0	4.0	138	170	175	783	680	700
Ohio	8.8	6.4	6.3	133	155	160	1,151	992	1,008
Ind.	6.2	4.1	4.1	113	142	145	677	582	594
Ill.	5.3	1.8	1.5	64	85	90	330	153	135
Mich.	7.2	7.0	7.1	100	120	125	716	840	888
Wis.	20.5	17.0	18.5	128	140	145	2,605	2,380	2,682
Minn.	5.1	4.7	4.3	131	170	170	664	799	731

See footnotes on next page.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1960

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage	Yield per harv. acre	Production
	Average: 1949-58: 1959 : 1960	Average: 1949-58: 1959 : 1960	Average: 1949-58: 1959 : 1960
L.SUMMER-Cont.	acres	cwt.	cwt.
Nebr.	6.6	5.1	34.6
Md.	3.2	2.1	6.6
Va.	5.5	4.5	24.7
W.Va.	14.1	11.0	154.1
N.C.	4.8	4.0	19.2
Idaho	9.4	10.4	97.7
Colo.	10.6	12.0	126.7
N.Mex.	1.5	2.2	3.3
Wash.	18.2	24.0	436.0
Oreg.	10.4	12.5	131.0
Calif.	12.5	10.1	126.8
Total	208.0	178.6	3,768.1
FALL:			
Maine	138.8	142.0	19,960
N.H.	3.1	2.0	6.2
Vt.	3.7	1.8	6.7
Mass.	5.4	4.7	25.5
R.I.	3.3	3.1	10.3
Conn.	7.7	6.8	52.0
N.Y.-L.I. 2/ -Upstate	29.3 49.8	31.8 34.0	93.1
Pa.	57.6	44.0	251.0
8 Eastern Fall	298.7	270.2	2,338.0
Ohio	15.1	13.0	195.4
Ind.	6.0	6.0	36.0
Mich.	56.6	46.5	259.3
Wis.	34.4	28.0	96.0
Minn.	78.5	87.0	685.5
Iowa	8.0	5.5	44.5
N.Dak.	95.2	100.0	955.0
S.Dak.	11.4	7.3	81.0
Nebr.	20.8	12.3	251.0
9 Central Fall	326.0	305.6	3,554.0
Mont.	9.9	9.1	89.9
Idaho	154.6	200.0	39,600.0
Wyo.	4.9	4.7	22.7
Colo.	43.8	45.0	199.0
Utah	10.8	8.5	91.2
Nev.	1.6	1.4	1.4
Wash.	15.5	17.0	261.0
Oreg.	26.0	24.0	588.0
Calif.	16.3	19.1	311.0
9 Western Fall	283.4	328.8	3,550.0
Total Fall	908.1	904.6	253,081.0
U. S.	1,479.7	1,434.4	
	1,388.2	158.3	243,281.0

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1959-Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

2/ The total acreage for L.I. in 1960 was distributed between L.Summer and Fall crops in proportion to the 1957-59 average percentages.

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1961 CROP

Group and State	Average 1950-59 planted	Acreage planted 1960	Acreage planted 1961	Indicated : 1961 as per- cent of 1960
	acres	cwt.	acres	Percent
Winter:				
Florida	14.1	148	10.0	9.6
California	14.6	158	10.6	100
Total	28.7	152.2	20.6	98.1

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre Average : 1949-58	Production Indicated : 1959	Production Average : 1949-58	Production Indicated : 1960
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
N.J.	88	85	95	1,385
Mo.	56	65	65	138
Kans.	53	100	100	59
Md.	104	120	130	524
Va.	79	87	90	1,368
N.C.	62	80	80	2,626
S.C.	50	54	54	1,316
Ga.	42	47	48	1,076
Fla.	45	50	52	171
Ky.	51	57	55	294
Tenn.	55	70	65	687
Ala.	44	57	54	906
Miss.	45	57	45	1,122
Ark.	46	60	52	324
La.	55	62	50	4,872
Okla.	48	61	65	132
Texas	45	65	60	1,337
Calif.	71	78	75	837
U. S.	56.5	68.0	64.3	19,302
				18,703
				14,885

HOPS

State	Yield per acre Average : 1949-58	Production Indicated : 1959	Production Average : 1949-58	Production Indicated : 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Idaho	1,904	1,940	1,900	3,257
Wash.	1,642	1,640	1,700	23,753
Oreg.	1,169	1,340	1,250	10,074
Calif.	1,539	1,610	1,450	11,188
U. S.	1,510	1,619	1,608	48,273
				53,600
				47,105

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Eggs per 100 layers			Total eggs produced During August				
division	1959		1960	1959		1960	1959	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,942	2,510	1,655	1,724	49	43	431	395
N.H.	2,068	1,740	1,686	1,711	35	30	303	277
Vt.	750	734	1,711	1,789	13	13	114	116
Mass.	3,456	3,107	1,705	1,804	59	56	488	458
R.I.	426	386	1,662	1,736	7	7	58	57
Conn.	3,602	3,174	1,680	1,776	61	56	471	455
N.Y.	7,414	7,016	1,804	1,804	134	127	1,158	1,055
N.J.	11,966	10,003	1,662	1,646	199	165	1,609	1,419
Pa.	16,538	15,358	1,736	1,779	287	273	2,463	2,387
N.A.	49,162	44,028	1,717	1,749	844	770	7,095	6,619
Ohio	10,920	11,086	1,711	1,779	187	197	1,675	1,668
Ind.	10,628	10,088	1,668	1,786	177	180	1,652	1,621
Ill.	13,195	12,426	1,674	1,727	221	215	2,083	1,914
Mich.	7,530	7,436	1,711	1,693	129	126	1,109	1,084
Wis.	10,216	9,876	1,708	1,742	174	172	1,662	1,613
E.N.C.	52,489	50,912	1,692	1,748	888	890	8,181	7,900
Minn.	15,331	13,890	1,677	1,758	257	244	2,592	2,430
Iowa	20,038	19,307	1,714	1,773	343	342	3,576	3,355
Mo.	9,202	8,583	1,575	1,631	145	140	1,444	1,297
N.Dak.	2,461	2,302	1,575	1,578	39	36	374	351
S.Dak.	6,660	6,446	1,631	1,699	109	110	1,082	1,051
Nebr.	8,286	8,472	1,618	1,711	134	145	1,342	1,375
Kans.	7,531	6,914	1,631	1,686	123	117	1,199	1,103
W.N.C.	69,509	65,914	1,654	1,720	1,150	1,134	11,509	10,962
Del.	625	702	1,482	1,504	9	11	82	94
Md.	2,016	1,994	1,578	1,609	32	32	284	287
Va.	4,361	4,665	1,606	1,668	70	74	644	648
W.Va.	1,790	1,966	1,624	1,668	29	33	270	286
N.C.	9,566	9,302	1,640	1,637	157	152	1,369	1,343
S.C.	3,488	3,718	1,590	1,649	55	61	457	524
Ga.	7,704	8,090	1,686	1,693	130	137	1,051	1,153
Fla.	4,242	4,446	1,823	1,804	77	80	571	664
S.A.	33,792	34,883	1,654	1,663	259	259	4,728	4,999
Ky.	5,212	4,694	1,445	1,587	75	74	696	681
Tenn.	5,094	4,774	1,438	1,463	73	70	678	635
Ala.	4,953	4,802	1,590	1,637	79	79	687	672
Miss.	4,893	4,634	1,652	1,556	81	72	576	612
Ark.	3,590	4,008	1,584	1,556	57	62	521	548
La.	1,862	1,924	1,370	1,380	26	27	237	230
Oklahoma	3,942	3,628	1,497	1,513	59	55	574	535
Texas	11,772	12,578	1,519	1,581	179	199	1,697	1,671
S.C.	41,318	41,042	1,522	1,555	629	638	5,666	5,593
Mont.	1,120	1,080	1,662	1,668	19	18	169	165
Idaho	1,352	1,320	1,767	1,748	24	23	214	207
Wyo.	316	334	1,680	1,606	5	5	47	49
Colo.	1,502	1,411	1,615	1,648	24	23	205	200
N.Mex.	588	626	1,680	1,581	10	10	84	83
Ariz.	606	545	1,770	1,705	11	9	90	83
Utah	1,650	1,692	1,891	1,860	31	31	268	276
Nev.	88	88	1,550	1,674	1	1	12	15
Wash.	4,700	4,958	1,910	1,900	90	94	727	762
Oreg.	2,750	2,893	1,826	1,841	50	53	435	444
Calif.	23,232	25,660	1,947	1,894	452	486	3,465	3,749
West.	37,904	40,607	1,892	1,854	717	753	5,716	6,033
U.S.	284,174	277,386	1,685	1,718	4,787	4,765	42,995	42,106

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